The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,090—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten [illegible]

First insertion	Rs. 3	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	1½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CHINDWARA, 2,000 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th July, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Ratnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on MONDAY, 11th July, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 802 Tons, on FRIDAY [illegible] July, 1881, at [illegible]

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, [illegible]

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd July, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. MERKARA, 3,000 Tons. The Coast Steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 20th July, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Merkara from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

CALCUTTA TO RANGOON.

DURING the south-west monsoon the direct steamers will leave Calcutta for Rangoon every THURSDAY, instead of every FRIDAY.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 4th July, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	„ 280	„ 220		„ 80	
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240		„ 90	
Messina	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Naples	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340		„ 110	
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350		„ 115	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st August, 1881.

SUMATRA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st Sept., 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through rates.

For Handbooks of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

Bombay, Feb. 11, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

	Captain.	Tons.	HP.	To sail
s.s. POLLUCE	G. Ragusin	2012	239	29th July.
s.s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	108	9th Sept.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 110 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	113 8
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain [illegible] Doucich, 1,927 tons, 400 horse power, will be despatched as above on the 15th August, 1881.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General [illegible] Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 4th, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	27th Aug.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	17th Sept.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	1st Oct.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1881.
s.s. ARMENIA	G. H. Read	3,500	700	8th July.
s.s. INDIA	J. Jamieson	2,500	500	13th Aug.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	12th July
s. INDUS	3162	600	S.D. Shallard	19th „
— GWALIOR	2733	450	A.W. Adamson	26th „
s. DECCAN	3129	550	W. H. Andrews	2nd Aug
— THIBET	2303	400	W. R. Jordan	9th „
s. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. J. Baker	16th „
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A.C. Loggin	23rd „
s. ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	30th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked [illegible] Southampton. By the others Passengers [illegible] and Marseilles are conveyed by [illegible] andria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via Southampton, both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	15th July.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st July, 1881.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID OR MARSEILLES.
SAILING ON 9TH OR 10TH JULY:—

THE fine steamer BRANTFORT CITY, 2371 tons Register, classed 100 A1, at Lloyds, has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

Apply to
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & CO.,
Agents, Brantford City (s. s.)

Bombay, 6th July, 1881.

TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO.
PER S. S. LOCH RANNOCH.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CARGO of the above Steamer is now being landed at the Town Customs Warehouse and will be surveyed as landed. Consignees are requested to produce their BILLS of LADING, pay the deposit in respect of the General Average and TAKE DELIVERY of their goods forthwith. Such portion of the Cargo as is not taken delivery of on or before the 9th instant will be sold by public auction without further notice on account and at the risk of those concerned.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners s.s. Loch Rannoch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

SERIOUS
REFLECTIONS,
BY THE
[illegible]

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Price Rs. 2-8.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each.

Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
BOMBAY CHUTNEY

IS a delicious condiment prepared with the purest and finest ingredients.

Per Bottle, Cash Re. 1.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TREACHER & Co.'s
SUPERIOR FINO-SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per dozen, cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

RICH IN NITROGEN AND PHOSPHATES.
MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles	Re. 1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles	„ 1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHATEAU BELLEGRAVE.

A FEW cases of exquisite CLARET from this very favoured Property have been received from the proprietor and grower,

MR. J. J. BORDES.

It is strongly recommended as an INVALID'S WINE.

Per Dozen Rs. 50.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND
COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE
AND
COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLE-FIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price 8 annas.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
STEAM TO TRIESTE.

COMMENCING with the s. s. KASHGAR on the 12th instant, the fortnightly Brindisi and Venice Steamer from Bombay will continue the voyage to Trieste.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th July, 1881.

WANTED

AN ENGINEER possessing Certificates of Competency and testimonials of sobriety for the Steam Tug "Dromedary." Salary, Rs. 120 per mensem. Apply to THE PORT OFFICER, Bombay.

BROUGHAM AND HORSE FOR SALE.

TURN-OUT COMPLETE, in very good order. Apply to

WM. WATSON & CO.,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS

ARE in use in every Royal Nursery in Europe. They are without doubt the best sustenance for Children recently weaned. Fresh shipments constantly received.

Rs. 2-8 per Tin.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC
PUFF BOXES.

A SELECTION of the above of singular beauty has just been imported. They are inexpensive, serviceable, and charming as ornaments to the Toilet Table or Nursery.

Prices from Re. 1 to Rs. 4-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINAL ELIXIRS.

AN elegant series of preparations strongly [illegible] They are [illegible] patients of delicate habit and for convalescents, and are introduced at the suggestion of medical friends, as specially suited to this country.

	Pint bottles. Rs.	As.
Elixir of Chiretta	2	0
Elixir of Chiretta with Iron	2	0
Elixir of Chiretta with Pepsine	2	0
Elixir of Cinchona	2	0
Elixir of Cinchona with Iron	2	0
Elixir of Cinchona with Iron and Strychnia	2	0
Nutritive Elixir—Contains the Extract of Meat	2	0
Nutritive Elixir with Iron	2	0
Elixir of Bismuth and Pepsine	2	0

The above are most agreeable as Liqueurs, and are taken in the dose of a liqueur-glassful.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING VIVONE.
(REGISTERED)

THE GREAT NON-ALCOHOLIC WINE
ADAPTED FOR ALL.

NO taste too refined, none too uncultured, to appreciate it. In the ordinary emergencies of life superior to Alcoholic Liquors. Possesses a marvellous power of quenching thirst, and medical properties of rare virtue. Invalids should use it. It is often invaluable in the sick-chamber.

To the ADVANCED IN LIFE, the AGED, and the PREMATURELY AGED it is a FOOD.

Dozen, Rs. 3. 2 Dozen with Case, Rs. 6-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a few GERMAN LESSONS. Apply to "K," care of this paper.

COPYING CLERK WANTED, must write well and understand English thoroughly. Apply to "O. P.," this Office.

LIQUEUR WHISKEY, J. Cockburn and Campbell's Black Capsuled, Rs. 32 per doz. Apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN RUBBER STAMP CO. All orders should be sent to J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, at Bennett's on Saturday an English-built Brougham in good order. Also a very fast Australian Brougham mare.

CONDITIONS for the BHEEMA CUP of 1881, value Rs. 800, can be had on application to the Honorary Secretary, Poona Hunt.

PHOSPHO.—The Original Phosphated and Ærated Beverage in India. "PHILLIPS and Co., late Hanbury and Co., Churchgate Street, Bombay.

BAZAAR and DHOBIE'S ACCOUNT-BOOK, with totals ruled for day or week, abstract pages for each month. Price, Re. 1-8.—CAXTON WORKS, Bombay.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Just received a small parcel of these celebrated Cigars direct from ORMOND AND CO., SWITZERLAND. J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow Street.

BUILDING TENDERS are invited up to 31st instant for repairs and additions to a building in the Fort. Printed details will be supplied on application. "C. E.," care of *Times of India*.

POLO PONIES for sale at Scott & Co.'s Yard, Girgaum. A batch of twelve strong, active, and useful PONIES, all broken to saddle and some to harness. Two well matched pairs amongst the lot.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT (near the General Post Office).—Tiffins, chops, steaks, soups, hot joints, tea, coffee, wines, spirits, ices, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
TRUNKS, BAGS, & DRESSING CASES.

	Rupees.
TRUNKS, OVERLAND—	
Iron Frames, bound and covered with stout Japanned canvas, from 27 to 36 inches in length	22 to 27
Ditto, superior quality, from 33 to 36 inches do.	50 to 60
Solid Leather, Brass, Brass rivetted, Brass corner pieces, best finish throughout	60 to 90
TRUNKS, IRON—	
Scarborough, Grained Oak, very strong, from 24 to 30 inches in length	14 to 25
Southport, Brass "patent-safety" fastenings binding the lid closely down the whole length of the Trunk, making same very secure, 21 to 30 inches in length	18 to 30
CABIN BAGS—	
Stout Japanned Canvas, opening at the top, has enclosures for Boots, Slippers, &c., and a tray for Linen, very handy	34 to 40
PORTMANTEAUX—	
Solid Leather, best quality and workmanship, 22 to 27 inches long	36 to 50
Ditto with expanding top and straps [illegible] inches long	44 to 48
Basil Leather, very good and strong, [illegible] to 27 inches long	22 to 30
Tan Canvas, leather bound [illegible] inches long	[illegible]
Hand Travelling, [illegible] well finished, with good serviceable locks	14 to 25
Hand Travelling Morocco or Russia leather, well finished with outside pocket	14 to 36
BAGS, GLADSTONE—	
Collapsing, when not full, Tan Canvas	22 to 34
Ditto in plain Hide or Black Leather	30 to 50
BAGS, LADIES'—	
Hand Travelling, in Morocco or Russia Leather, well finished with silk or calf linings, opening wide	10 to 30
Hand Travelling, with outside pocket	20 to 40
Ditto with Nickel mounts, very handsome	20 to 40
BAGS, COURIER OR MONEY—	
Tan Canvas, with the latest improvements in locks and straps, outside pockets	7 to 1[illegible]
Morocco ditto ditto ditto	7 to 15
AIR TIGHT CASES—	
Best stout Japanned Tin, Brass bolts, good locks, for Uniforms, &c.	18 to 34
HAT CASES—	
Leather, Japanned or Tanned Canvas	11 to 15
HAT COMPENDIUMS—	
Leather, &c., with space for collars, &c.	27 to 30
DRESSING BAGS—	
"Acme Bag," fitted for Ladies' or Gentlemen's use, so constructed that fittings may be removed at pleasure, and when inserted may be so closed up that the Bag is useful as an ordinary travelling bag, with plated Nickel or Silver capped bottles, &c., Tan canvas cover	145 to 280
"Ne Plus ultra" Bag, fitted for Ladies' or Gentlemen's use, with toilet arrangements in a convenient outside pocket, readily accessible	75 to 115

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

WATSON AND CO.'S
ANNUAL CLEARANCE SALE
COMMENCED FOURTH JULY.

PATTERNS POST-FREE. TERMS NETT CASH

ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER AND Co.,

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY FOR
READ BROTHERS,
BOTTLERS OF LONDON.

BASS'S PALE ALE
AND
GUINNESS'S STOUT.

Neither the Brewers nor the Bottlers have spared any trouble or cost to make these renowned Beers the finest in the world.

Both capital and skill are allied to make them standards of excellence.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

Trade Marks Registration Act, 1875, 38, and 39 Vict., cap. 91.

THE "BULL-DOG" BOTTLING MARKS.

READ BROTHERS, of London, find it needful to state, for their own protection and that of the public, that they are the Owners of BOTH the original "BULL-DOG" Bottlings, Marks which were originated solely by them in connection with their Bottling Patent.

Any subsidiary bottler using the "BULL-DOG" Mark is accountable to READ BROTHERS, and must deface the Mark with a signature written across it to show its origin.

But Consumers of so-called "BULL-DOG" Beer should note that there are two distinct brands; one being a Bull-Dog and the other a Bull-Dog's Head. Both Brands belongs to READ BROTHERS, but they and they alone use the Bull-Dog's Head to authenticate their own bottling of Bass's Ale and Guinness's Stout, and they cannot answer for any other.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our Store[illegible] ing Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry, and our Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10	8	10	12
** Stars, pale agreeable flavour	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, pale, mellow recommended for general consumption	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, strongly recommended	15	0	15	8

SHERRY.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Galon	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash Rs.	a.	Credit Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.

Electro-plated Taps to suit.—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 18 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe „ „	216	0	231	0

CUTLER PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters—

Ex British Crown.

H J M—210 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the executors of the late Hajee Esmall Hajee Hubib,

A few lots of household furniture such as bedsteads, couches, sofas, chirs, almirah, cup-board, &c., &c.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed by Captain Tilmouth of the s.s. Sestos to sell by public auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., at Carnac Bunder, on account and risk of those concerned.

A quantity of loose grain.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, [illegible]

CRAWFORD [illegible] COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th July, sale commencing at 1 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned solid mahogany pianoforte by J. J. Doring, Hamburg, a 10 stop harmonium by Riethemier of Stuttgart, rich table ornaments, and flower vases, &c., the property of E. M. Walton, Esq., the same comprises richly engraved fern pattern glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best plated tea and coffee services, hot water curry dishes, cruet, breakfast, egg and liquor frames, ice pitcher, dish covers, table spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, salvers, table cutlery and handsome french-polished furniture, comprising drawing-room, dining, pier, side, writing, wash-hand dressing tables, conversation couches, drawing-room, easy, low, folding and mallet and Madras pattern arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dumbwaiter, whatnot, ottoman, teapoys, with marble tops, toilet stands, iron and teakwood four-post bedsteads, almyrah with mirror glass attached, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, a mahogany square pianoforte by J. J. Doring, Hamburg, a superb cremona, nearly new, table and hanging lamps, carpets, engravings and oleographs, table ornaments, flower vases, time-pieces, figures, gentleman's saddle, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, and utensils, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
8 ditto ditto Dhoties.
7 Cases Prints.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Captain J. M. Cruickshank, comprising Cutch-worked silver mufineers and knife, sundry jewellery, books, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Duncan Cole, comprising wearing apparels, books, portmanteaux, &c.

Also, a lot of surgical instruments and sundry medicines, the property of the late Dr. Rustomjee Merwanjee, comprising speculums, electro-magnetic machine, hypodermic syringe, German silver catheters, midwifery instruments, sundry medicine, glass-door cupboard, writing table, &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, opposite Hamilton's Hotel, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned solid mahogany square pianoforte, rich table ornaments and flower vases, &c., the property of W. Thacker, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Byculla, opposite the Metal Mart, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Son, &c., the property of W. Macdonald, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1881.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE [illegible] Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
[illegible] Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

DECAUVILLE'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY and ROLLING STOCK. For catalogues, plans and all other particulars apply to

L. SINGER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

Bombay, 2, Hornby Row.

PORTABLE GAS LAMPS
FOR LIGHTING STREETS, GARDENS, FACTORIES, RAILWAY STATIONS, &c., &c.
BRIGHTER THAN COAL GAS AND CHEAPER THAN KEROSINE.

Particulars and Estimates furnished on application to SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE Charcoal.

It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates.

Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Bottles 2s., 4s., and 6s. each. Wholesale Depot, Wigmore Street, London.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Extra Foolscap 4to., 680 pp., 500 Illustrations. Fancy Cloth Boards. Price 21s.

THE GUN AND ITS DEVELOPMENT,
WITH
NOTES OF SHOOTING;
BY
W. W. GREENER,

Being a HISTORY OF FIRE ARMS, with Special Details of MODERN ARMS, EXPLOSIVES, and APPLIANCES, and a Synopsis of the Hunting Grounds of the World.—*Vide* PROSPECTUS.

W. W. GREENER, Gunmaker, BIRMINGHAM; 68, Haymarket, London.
CASSELL, PETTER, GALPIN & Co., London, Paris, and New York.
H. S. KING & Co., Agents.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL has been known for the last 80 years as the best and safest preserver and beautifier of the hair; it contains no lead or mineral ingredients, and is especially adapted for the hair of children; sold in usual four sizes.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant dentifrice ever made; it whitens the teeth, prevents decay, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, and the fact of its containing no acid or mineral ingredients specially adapts it for the teeth of children.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR produces a beautifully pure and healthy complexion, eradicates freckles, tan, prickly heat, sunburn, &c., and is most cooling and refreshing to the face, hands, and arms, during hot weather. Ask any Perfumery Dealer for

ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden London; and avoid spurious worthless imitations. [illegible] and retail Agents, Treacher and Co., Byculla and Fort, also at Poonah.

THE SUFFERER'S FRIEND.
HENRY'S "THILUM."

FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

A SPECIFIC for Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Sciatica, Stiffneck, Sore Throat, Numbness, Swellings, Weakness, or Pains in, or contraction of, the Joints, Pains in the Back, Bruises, Cramps, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania (one side headache), Brow-Ague, Neuralgia, Pains and Stiffness consequent on shooting, riding, or violent exercise, Pains in the Back and Limbs produced by Dengue and other fevers, and all muscular Pains, &c., also for Mumps, Paralysis, and Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing and Pain or Weight on the Chest, Corns, Boils, Eruptions, Chancre, Piles, &c., &c.

"THILUM" is a certain and speedy cure for Itch, Scorpion sting and Musquito bites.

"THILUM" is a wonderful preventive of musquito or other noxious Insect bites.

Price, Re. 1-4-0, Packing 4 annas. Postage, 4 annas.

N. B.—Postage and packing for 3 pots, the same as for a single pot.

☞ Special rates to missionaries, charitable hospitals and institutions on application *only* to F. H. Bowden, HENRY'S "THILUM" WORKS, Madras.

N.B.—Henry's "Thilum" does not contain a particle of Opium or Mercury in any form, nor indeed any deleterious ingredient. It may safely be used for infants and on the most delicate or broken skin.

TESTIMONIALS.

BLEEDING PILES.—I had the pleasure of giving a pot of "THILUM" to a lady patient for Piles having heard from my Assistant that he had derived great benefit from its use when suffering from bleeding and painful hæmorrhoids. It gave him instant relief and finally cured him, and I am happy to say that the remedy has proved equally efficacious in the case of the lady I refer to.

GEO. WILKIE, Medical Practitioner.

Moulmein, 23rd December, 1880.

FOR PAINS IN THE LEGS, BACK, &c.—I consider Henry's "Thilum" one of the best remedies I have ever used. It cures itch as I have proved by trial among the boys and girls of our Mission. After careful trial I can recommend Henry's "Thilum" for pains in the legs, arms, back, sore throat and itch. It is by far the best ointment I have ever used for these diseases.

D. DOWNIE, Missionary Amer. Bap. Telegu Mission.

Nellore, 23rd October, 1880.

NEURALGIA.—I thank you very much for the "Thilum," it cured my wife of exceptionally severe Neuralgic pains in the face in less than 10 minutes securing for her perfect rest, prior to its use, long absent.

JOHN BAKER.

Percy Cottage, Teddington, England, 17th March, 1880.

To be had of
F. H. BOWDEN,
Henry's Thilum Works,
MADRAS,
and in BOMBAY of TREACHER & Co.,
KEMP & Co., MADON & Co., THOMSON, TAYLOR & Co.
and all chemists.

NOTICES.

FINE ARTS.

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PICTURE EXHIBITION of the SIMLA FINE ARTS SOCIETY will be OPENED at Simla on SATURDAY, the 17th of September, 1881. For particulars apply post-paid to

COLONEL F. C. MAISEY,
Honorary Secretary, Simla Fine Arts Society.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims against, or who are indebted to, the estate of the late Brigadier-General J. HUME HENDERSON, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month, after which no claims will be admitted.

R. MALLABY, Colonel,
President of Committee of Adjustment.

Quetta, 28th June, 1881.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP subsisting between the undersigned and BORAH ESMAILJEE ESSOOFBHOY, who carried on business together in Bombay at Bhoosary Mohella as Hardware Merchants under the name and style of ESMAILJEE ESSOOFBHOY, has by mutual consent been DISSOLVED as from the 1st day of July, instant.—Dated this 2nd day of July, 1881.

માહમદઅલી લુકમાનજી.
MOHOMEDALLY LOOKMANJEE.

FOR SALE, OWNER GOING HOME.

1. BAY WALER GELDING, aged, height about 15·1, quiet to ride, and a good charger .... Price Rs. 700
2. Bay Beloochee HORSE, 4 years, height about 14·2, quiet to ride .... Price Rs. 200
3. D. B.-C. F. EXPRESS RIFLE, by Lang, ·450 bore, in excellent order .... Price Rs. 300

For the horses apply to Captain BUCKLE, R.A., Colaba, or to Mr. SCOTT, Veterinary Stables, Bombay. For the rifle, apply to Messrs. RODDA, Calcutta.

THE MAZAGON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
LIMITED, IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that all CREDITORS of, and CLAIMANTS against, the above Company are hereby requested to SEND in particulars of their DEBTS and CLAIMS in writing on or before the 15th day of July, 1881, to the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company at its registered office, No. [illegible] and 18, Rampart Row, within the Fort of Bombay. After the expiration of such period the assets of the Company will be DISTRIBUTED amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the debts or claims of which the Liquidators shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Company, or having property of the Company in their hands, are hereby required to forthwith pay their debts or hand over such property to the Liquidators of the said Company.—Dated this 7th day of June, 1881.

JOHN GORDON,
DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS, } Liquidators.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Paid-up	£500,000	
Uncalled	1,500,000	£2,000,000
Fire Fund—Reserve	814,577	
Premium Reserve	347,058	
Balance of Profit and Loss	39,608	1,201,243
Life Fund—Accumulated Fund of the Life Branch	3,028,833	
Accumulated Fund of the Annuity Branch	351,274	3,380,107
Revenue of the Fire Branch—Premiums and interest	1,013,960	
Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches—Premiums and Interest	461,329	

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,
W. M. MACAULAY & Co., } Joint Agents.

NO MORE DEATHS FROM FEVER.
THE NEW FEBRIFUGE.
POGSON'S ALKALOID FEVER PILLS

HAVE been carefully tried on a large scale in the Poona Municipal and Military Hospitals, and have been found most successful. Mr. A. H. Plunkett, Chairman, Poona Municipal Committee, states:—"That 18 Pills were given by him with complete success in an obstinate case of Fever, in which Quinine had failed." (See Poona Reports.) They have as a rule cured "Peshawur Fever," which has hitherto been almost incurable. (See Punjaub Reports.)

In the fever-stricken district of Furruckabad, N.-W. Provinces, they have been very extensively used and were stated to be "Still better than the Cinchona." (See N.-W. P. Reports.)

These Pills contain no "mercury" in any form, and they cure off-hand, without the use of any other medicines.

Sold in bottles each containing ¼ Gross and one Gross at Rs. 2-8 and [illegible] per bottle.

[illegible] FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
[illegible] & Co.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AND INSTRUCTION SOCIETY.

THE object of the Society is to promote Female Education, on a thoroughly sound and efficient basis.

DAY-SCHOOL.

The Society's Day-School for Girls will be opened on Monday, the 4th July. The School-house is situated in Dhanjibhai Patali Lane, Girgaum Back Road. The School educates up to the Matriculation standard.

SCALE OF FEES.

Standards I. & II. Rs. 2 per month for each pupil.
„ III. & IV. „ 4 „ „
„ V. & VI. „ 6 „ „
VII. & VIII. „ [illegible] „ „

MUSIC AND DRAWING EXTRA.

Plain and Fancy needle-work carefully taught.

In the case of more than one member of a Family attending the School a reduction will be made.

Boys admitted up to nine years of age.

PRIVATE TUITION.

Arrangements are made for providing Governesses, under proper supervision, for those who wish to carry on their studies in their own homes.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

The Society has also a Normal Class for training female teachers, which can be attended by either boarders or day-scholars.

For further particulars, apply to Mrs. Deimler, Lady Superintendent, or to the Rev. H. C. Squires, Honorary Secretary.

Girgaum, 30th June, 1881.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 23.)
BAY OF BENGAL—COAST OF ORISSA.
FALSE POINT.
OCCASIONAL OBSCURATION OF LIGHT BY FOG.

THE attention of Mariners is called to the following remarks relative to False Point Light:—During the months of January, February, and March the prevalence of low-lying, heavy fog—over the land which lies between the light-house and the sea—occasionally interferes with the proper visibility of the light, and, at times, may even obscure it, although the weather at sea may be clear.

Mariners should, therefore, be specially cautious when approaching the light during the first quarter of the year, and use the lead continually.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department. Calcutta, 8th June, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 755, 814, 829, 70, and 748b.
„ Light List for 1881.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 116b, 115, 1172, 15c, and 105c.
„ Light List for 1881.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 169.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY (MARINE) DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 24.)
INDIA—WEST COAST.
[illegible]
BREAKING ADRIFT OF KARWAR ROCK BUOY.

INFORMATION has been received from the Port Officer, Karwar, that the buoy marking the Karwar rock (Gudsar surv.), lying to the W. N. W. of Elephant island, has broken adrift.

It will be impracticable to replace it during the present monsoon.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 13th June, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—

BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 242, 744, 2737, 828, and 827.
„ Sailing Directions, West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, page 110.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts Nos. 15 and 15a.
„ Hydrographic Notice No. 24, page 5.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 295.

If this Notice is received on board-ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF
READY-MADE CLOTHES.

WE have just received a splendid assortment of READY-MADE SUITS for gentlemen, boy and children.

These garments are of a variety of sizes and latest fashion, and they are made of the best materials for wear during hot weather, and the sewing is silk-double-stitch.

Having learned by careful study and experience the requirements of the country we have been constantly improving our supplies, and our present stock may correctly be said to approach perfection.

Our new stock comprises the finest SERGE SUITS, light, very superior Cashmere suits, Alpaca and Panama suits which are the coolest materials, and light Diagonals, which are unsurpassed for neatness and durability, beside a large variety of over-coats. Of these our Panama over-coats for wear over the dress-suit are unsurpassable for their lightness and elegance.

S. GREENBLATT & Co.,
No. 25, Meadow Street,
Opposite Treacher's Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

GOVERNMENT affixed a limit of 1s. 7 15-16d. on Council drafts yesterday with the result that only Rs. 3,20,000 were taken up at the rate. In the meantime Silver has gone back to 51⅞d. per oz., a decline of ⅛ per cent., and notwithstanding the fall, we have advice of shipments by yesterday's P. and O. Steamer from Southampton of £30,000 for Bombay and £2,000 for Calcutta, in addition to which there is also £30,000 in Gold for this port. The fact is that at home as here, all belief in the Conference appears to have vanished, and according to the latest telegram to hand this evening, even the minor States of the Latin Union are showing but a half-hearted tendency towards bi-metallism. There is, of course, still some slight possibility that the Conference may not end altogether without result, but the interpretation put on it here to-day has clearly been the reverse of hopeful. To begin with, Sterling Exchange opened very weak with practically no quotation for Bank Paper, and during the day the feeling became still weaker, until at the close a decline of quite 3-16d. per rupee has been established. Even at this reduction, the tendency is much more in favour of buying than selling, and at the following quotations the market must be called weak:—

Bank Bills on demand	......	1s. 7½d.	per rupee.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 7 19-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 23-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 29-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2·10½	,,

On Calcutta, we still quote demand drafts at par to 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ½ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—Consols in London yesterday were unaltered at 101⅜ and French Rentes at 120⅛. Enfaced Rupee paper, however, was decidedly easier, especially for Fours-and-a-half, which come ⅜ per cent. lower. The effect of this here to-day, accompanied as it is by such a marked fall in Silver, has necessarily been very distinct, and at the close it is difficult to give exact quotations for Silver, something very close, [illegible] being [illegible] for Fours is 100⅝, and for Fours-and-a-half Rs. 112⅞; but we question whether buyers could be found within ¼ per cent. of these figures.

SHARES.—The general tendency of the Market has been quiet, and in some cases quotations are in favor of buyers. Bank of Bombays, notwithstanding the declaration of the dividend yesterday, are ¼ per cent. lower at Rs. 780. In Press Companies the only movement to notice is an advance of Rs. 20 in Berars. Colaba Land Company's shares are Rs. 10 lower at Rs. 1,045. Spinning and Weaving shares are generally firm, but in two or three cases a reduction of Rs. 5 per share has been established.

COTTON.—In Liverpool yesterday the closing tone of the market was [illegible] for Americans but firm for Surats, the day's sales being estimated at 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were Surats. No change whatever is quoted in spot prices, although deliveries come 1-32d. higher. In New York ready Mid.-Uplands are quoted ⅛ cent. higher, whilst October shipments comes 11·40 as against 11 cents. per lb. the previous day. We are inclined to think, however, that the latter quotation is a mistake, as October, according to previous advices, ought to be lower, instead of higher, than September. The effect on the market here to-day has not, however, been very important. Sellers have asked Re. 1 per candy higher, but such business as has been done for export—some 1,000 bales in all—has been at about previous prices.

SEEDS AND WHEAT show no quotable change.

FREIGHTS are firm at 36s. 3d. for Cotton and 38s. 9d. for Wheat for Liverpool by steam.

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester continue very firm, but the effect here is not noticeable, inasmuch as the spot market is still dull in the extreme, whilst arrivals are at a stand-still owing to the collapse in Exchange.

COALS are unaltered in value, but there are no sellers to arrive at current rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

———	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	[illegible]	5 p. ct.	[illegible]
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	795
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	650
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	150
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do.	300
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	28¾	all	10½ do.	525
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5½ do.	111
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	290

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	[illegible]		
[illegible] Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	132 p.s.	1,000
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,100	2,200	375	520
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	20 p. s.	500
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	40	470
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co...	1,400	250	nil	10	53
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	10	910
Dhollera Press and Ginning Co	500	300	all	100	250
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,125
Fort Press Co	150	8,500	8,500	300 p.s.	2,925
French Press Co	300	500	all	45 p. s.	400
Hind Press Co	400	2,000	750	50	130
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	15 p. s.	310
New Indian Press	[illegible]	350	350	11	177½
Prince of W. Press	125	......	1,500	75	1,500
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,500	750	100	1,175
Sassoon Press Co	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	150	1,000	all	50	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,450
Albert Mill	400	2,000	all		1,300
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	100	5	120
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	1,700	500	22½ p.s.	630
Alliance Spinning	800	2,500	2,500	150 p.s.	2,840
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	1,150
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,115
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	10 p. s.	830
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	1,040
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all		1,085
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	800	all	25 p. s.	685
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150		385
Gulam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	515
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,185
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,150
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,255
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,140
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	45 p. s.	1,135
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,935
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500		605
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	75	1,650
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	12 p. s.	265
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,325
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	10 p. s.	1,265
Oriental	1,000	625	625	40	855
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500		525
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,175
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,240
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	50	1,105
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30		725
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	200	15	880

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Berengaria, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Littlejohn, will sail to-day for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Schooner J. A. Cheney, 284 tons, Captain S. C. Arey, will sail to-day for Mauritius and Zanzibar with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain S. Davison, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and eight deck passengers.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's steamer Henry Balckow, 639 tons, Capt. J. F. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander	From.
6	Henry Balckow(s).	Raffin	Bussorah, June 22

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
7	Burmah (s)......	Davison ...	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Ship Berengaria, Littlejohn, to Dunkirk.
Schooner J. A. Cheney, Arey, to Mauritius and Zanzibar.
The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Chindwara, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Argosey, to Dunkirk.
Ship Connemara, to Dunkirk.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVAL.
3 Norfolk (s)........ Woolston ...... Bombay, June 23.

DEPARTURES.

July 3.—Steamer Lockyer and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Ships Mahé and Birman Wood.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parkfield—75 bales hemp and 5 bales jute, Chuttow Muthra; 102 cwts myrabolams, Khetsee Moolbe; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Cypromene—5,025 cwts linseed, Remington and Co; 1,075 cwts wheat, Dewjee Jewut; 525 cwts myrabolams, Bhimjee Sajun.

Speke Hall (s)—25 bales hemp, Farnham and Co; 10 bales rags and 6 bales wool, Pelly and Co; 1,200 cwts wheat and 34 bales cotton, Nupoo Nensee; 210 cwts castor seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Britten Hall (s)—12 bales skins, Shurifbhoy Jafferbhoy and Co; 1 cwt wheat, F. Masotti and Co; 5 bales hides, Rahimbhoy Russulbhoy.

Kashgar (s)—50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, D. Macfadyen and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hamleh (s)—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Cavalier (s)—4,924 cwts gingelly seed, Sigg-Sulzier and Co; 10,000 cwts wheat, E. Spinner and Co.

Ardenia (s)—522 cwts wheat, 10,968½ cwts gingelly seed, 2,835 cwts groundnuts, 794 cwts mowraseed, 79½ cwts castor-oil seed and 1½ cwts poppy seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 41½ cwts. mowraseed, L. Singer and Co.

Kathleen (s)—3,750 cwts. groundnuts and 1,500 cwts. gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

Brantford City(s)—1,955 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Simoom (s)—4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.

Storm Queen (s)—10,000 cwts rapseed and 14,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Argory (s)—8,000 cwts wheat and 35,300 cwts rape seed, Remington and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zanbesi (s)—49 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Avoca (s)—105 cwts cloves and 190 cwts olibanum, Jalrazbhoy Peerbhoy; 100 bales cotton and 64 bales twist, Hajee Essac Ellias; 80 bales twist, Aga Syed Mirza; 10 cases ball thread and 1 case caps, Vussonice Gopalljee; 200 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 6½ cwts nutlavang and 1½ cwts cloves, Dawood Sajaney; 143 bales cotton, Hajee Abdoola Noor Mahomed; 121 bales twist and 25 bales cotton, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 35½ cwts fishmaws and 31½ cwts sharkfins and 1 pot sandalwood oil, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 397 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 6.

Stock, Major, 10th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 7.

Menaghten, Lieut.-Col., 2nd Bombay L. C. to Poona.

Stock, Major, 10th Bombay N. L. I., to join, to Surat.

LeMarchant, Major, R. H. A., on duty, to Cambelpore.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 7.)

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. C. E. Frost to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Malegaon, Baglan, Kalvan and Nandgaon Talukas of the Nasik Dist.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. E. C. Kellie, S. C., Adjt., 23rd Regt. N. L. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and one hundred and eighty-three days on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the dates specified:—

2nd Regt. L. C.—Supnmy. Ressaidar Khoosial Misser to be Ressaidar, Jamadar Adiudia to be [illegible] Ressaidar, and Kote Daffadar [illegible] Jamadar, vice [illegible] Ressaidar Ghynajee [illegible] deceased. Dated 1st May. Jamadar Roopa to be Supmy. Ressaidar, vice Lalta Sing, pensioned. Dated 22nd May.

The undermentioned officer of the Bombay Army is permitted to retire from the Service from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 13, of the 10th January 1881, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Col. W. H. Beynon, S. C., ordinary pension £456-5, capitalized value of annuity £4,876.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four of which have been in the S. C. to be Capt. from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.—Lieut. Edmund Balfe, 30th June.

Lieut. W. F. Cahusac, 89th Foot, is appointed a Probationer for the Bombay S. C.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 1st June:—

3rd (Queen's Own) L. C.—Supnmy. Ressaidar Sumboo Persad to be Ressaidar, Jamadars Balloo Gaikwar and Shaik Imdad Ali to be Supnmy Ressaidars, and Qr.-Mr. Dafedar Govind Rao Cutchray to be Jamadar, vice Ressaidar Coobair Sing and Supnmy. Ressaidar Narrain Towray, pensioned.

Col. T. W. W. Pierce, S. C., Condt. 16th N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, with the necessary subsidiary leave:

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the S. C., to be Major from the date specified, subject to H. M. approval.

S. C.—Capt. Edward Vincent Stace, 1st July.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Surgn.-Major W. Gray, M.B., three months medical certificate.

Major G. P. Bryant, Bombay S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for five months on medical certificate, from the 22nd March, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the period specified:—

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Drummond, S.C., six months, private affairs.

Surg.-Major E. V. Carter, M.D., three months, private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Thomas Maclurcan, Third Asst. Port Officer, is appointed a Provisional Member of the Board of Examiners for the Port of Bombay for granting certificates of competency to Masters and Mates under Act I of 1859.

Govt. Notification No. 34, dated 22nd June, appointing Lieut. G. B. Hewett, late Indian Navy, Offg. Supdt. of Marine, Western Division, a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of Capt. G. O. B. Carew, late Indian Navy, on three months' privilege leave, is cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. A. C. Loehee, M. A., Offg. Garrison Chaplain at the Presidency, is appointed (in addition to his other duties) to officiate as Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay when resident in Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. G. R. C. Westropp, Political Supdt. [illegible] allowed three months' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the [illegible]

Capt. J. S. King, is appointed to act as Political Supdt. Savantvadi, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. Westropp on privilege leave, or until further order.

Asst. Apothecary J. Mascarenhas is appointed to the Civil Hospital, Sadra, in the Mahi Kantha vice Asst. Surgn. R. R. Dadina, Mr. Mascarenhas assumed charge of his duties on the 20th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. W. Wellis is appointed to be substantive pro tem. Supdt. and Jailor of the Ahmedabad Jail, vice Mr. Rattanji Nasarwanji, whose services have been lent to the Baroda State.

Mr. W. Paggo, Supdt. and Jailor of the Dhuliakot Jail, is appointed to act as Supdt. and Jailor of the Ahmedabad Jail, in addition to his own duties, during the employment of Mr. Wellis as Supdt. of the Ashti Convict Gang, or until further orders.

Khan Saheb Navroji Dorabji Khandalavala, at present Second Class, Second Grade, Subdt. Judge at Junnar in the Poona Dist., is transferred to Vadgaon in the same Dist., vice Rao Saheb Dhondo Janardan Karmarkar.

Rao Saheb Dhondo Janardan Karmarkar, Second Class, Third Grade, Subdt. Judge at Vadgaon in the Poona Dist. is transferred to Junnar in the same Dist., vice Khan Saheb Navroji Darabji Khandalavala.

The services of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjpe, Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge of Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar Dist., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Special Judge.

Rao Saheb Narhar Gadadhar Fadke, Second Class, Second Grade, Subdte. Judge, is appointed to act as Subdte. Judge of Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar Dist., during the absence of Rao Saheb Ramchendra Dinkar Paranjpe, or until further orders.

Mr. M. B. Baker is appointed to act as Judge and Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad during the absence of Mr. S. H. Phillpotts, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Sadashiv Harri Khare, Second Class Subdte. Judge of Kada in the Ahmednagar Dist., was, in addition to his own duties, in charge of the current duties of the Second Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Karjat in the same Dist. from the 18th Nov. 1880 to the 31st May.

Azam Lakshman Bajirao Pradhan, Head Karkun of Taluka Pen in the Dist. of Kolaba, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Second Class in the Dist. of Kolaba.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Mr. Sadashiv Yeshwant Godbole as Village Munsif of Satara, Kondve, Godoli, Karanja Mahardara, Shapur, Khed, Yewasteshwar, Dare Khurd, Dare Budruk, Saidapur, Wadhe, Songaon (Taraf Satara) Godole and Mhaswe in the Satara Dist.

The Right Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Village Munsifs under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Ahmednagar Dist.

A'zam Madubawa valad Begajibawa Inamdar, Patil of Madhi, to be a Village Munsif for the villages of (1) Nivdunge, (2) Tisgaon, (3) Shirapur, (4) Madhi, and (5) Dhamangaon in the Shevgaon Taluka.

A'zam Ramkrishna alias Savlaram Abaji, Patil of Pedgaon, to be a Village Munsif for the villages of Pedgaon and Shedgaon in the Shrigonda Taluka.

Rao Saheb Abaji Vithal Purohit is appointed to act as Second Class Subdte. Judge at Erandol in the Khandesh Dist. [illegible]

[illegible] placed in charge of the office of Dist. Supdt. of Police, Hyderabad, from the 1st to the 24th May.

Mr. Balkrishna Apaji is appointed, to act as Clerk of the Subdte. Judge's Court at Shrigonda [illegible] further orders.

Mr. Krishnaji Hari has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Subdte. Judge's Court at Khatav in the Satara Dist. until further orders.

Azam Bindu Gopal, substantive pro tem. Head Karkun of Taluka Karmala in the Dist. of Sholapur, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in the Dist. of Sholapur.

A'zam Vishnu Hari, Actg. Mamlutdar of Tasgaon in the Dist. of Satara, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in the Satara Dist.

Messrs. W. H. Crowe and W. H. Newnham respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Judge and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for Sardars in the Deccan, on the 22nd June.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. G. B. Spring, Third Class Asst Collr. of Salt Revenue, to be Third Class Asst. Collr of Customs, vice Mr. Shapurji Jamasji Bhavnagri, deceased, but to continue to act as First Class Asst Collr. of Salt Revenue until relieved by Mr. H. A. Acworth, or till further orders.

Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji to act as Third Class and Mr. W. E. Young to act as Fourth Class Asst. Collr. of Customs during the absence of Mr. Spring.

Mr. R. Thom to be Third Class Asst Colr. of Salt Revenue, vice Mr. Spring, transferred.

Mr. C. Pogson, Fourth Class Asst. Collr. of Salt Revenue, vice Mr. Tom, promoted.

Mr. E. H. Aitken to be Supnmy. Asst. Collr. of Salt Revenue, vice Mr. Hogson, promoted.

Mr. H. E. Winter, C. S., to be Asst. Collr., Ahmednagar.

Mr. Samsher Aga Mirza is reappointed to act as Third Grade Sub-Asst. Conservator of Forests in the Kandesh Dist., with effect from Jany. 6th last.

Messrs. J. L. Laird and R. C. Wroughton respectively to act as Second and Third Grade Depy. Conservators, the former from 19th May, and the latter from the date of taking charge of Depy. Conservator's duties during Mr. W. H. A. Wallinger's absence on special leave, or until further orders.

Mr. W. Woodward, C.S., to be substantive pro-tem. Junior Collr., vice Mr. W. A. East.

In supersession of Govt. Notification regarding the appointment of Mr. J. R. Middleton to act as Collr. of Sholapur, H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. F. Muir to act as Collr. and Magte. of the Dist of Sholapur and Dist. Registrar and Political Agent, Sholapur, from the date of departure of Mr. A. H. Spry on furlough, till the return from furlough of Mr. A. Keyser.

Mr. C. H. Jopp, C.S., to act as Asst. Collr. at Poona till further orders.

Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie to act as Asst. Collr. at Satara till further orders.

Mr. W. Allen acted as Collr. and Magte. of the Dist. of Panch Mahals, Dist. Registrar Panch Mahals, and Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, from 31st May to 17th June.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn.-Major E. Colson and Surgn. C. B. Maitland respectively delivered over and received charge of the Civil Hospital at Aden on 1st June.

The undermentioned officers were placed in Medical charge of the Roman Catholic Orphanage School, Poona, during the absence of Surg.-Major E. Sexton on leave:—

Surgn.-Major C. W. Watling, A. M. D., from 20th Feb. to the 22nd March.

Surgn.-Major R. Boustead, I. M. D., from 23rd March to the 25th April.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. S. Haig, Asst. Engr. Second Grade, Bombay Eastern Deccan State Railway, has passed the professional examination as prescribed in Chapter II., Section 1, paragraph 16—18 of the P. W. D. Code.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATION, &c.

Language leave for three months and privilege leave for six weeks in continuation thereof is granted to Mr. W. Mitchell, Asst. Engr., Neemuch-Nasirabad Railway, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th June.

Leave to England on medical certificate for one year is granted to Mr. A. S. Wyman, Probationer for the superior Grades of the Traffic Dept., attached to the Holkar and Sindia Neemuch Railways.

Rao Saheb Santaya Manjunath, Probationary Fourth Grade Mamlatdar of Kalghatgi in the Dharwar Dist. is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr. F. I. Hewett, probationary Asst. Supdt., Ratnagiri Survey, having returned from sick leave for six months, resumed charge of his duties on the 24th June.

Mr. W. S. Hexton, Depy. Conservator of Forests, Northern Division of Kanara, and Mr. W. A. Talbot, Asst. Conservator of Forests, Central Division of Kanara, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst. Conservator of Forests, Central Division of Kanara, on the 25th June.

Hony. Surgn. J. Leahy and Surgn. R. Manser respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kaira Dist. Jail on the 26th June.

Messrs. Ratanji Nasarwanjee and W. P. Pegge respectively delivered over and received charge of the Ahmedabad Dist. [illegible] on the 27th June.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE and MANAGER........Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

SATURDAY, 9TH JULY, 1881.
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF
MONS. & MDME. BERGER-DEPLACE.
(Opera Bouffe Artistes)
Also of
THE CELEBRATED FRENCH GYMNASTS
PROFESSOR THU-ZET AND MDME. THU-ZET,
AND
LA PETITE JEANNE.

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873).
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

AMERICAN WONDERS! AMERICAN WONDERS!! AMERICAN WONDERS!!!

THE AMERICAN NOVELTY COMPANY, OF NEW YORK, LONDON, AND MELBOURNE

HAVE just opened a Branch at 27, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay,

Where a rare Collection of the Latest American Novelties are on view;

Also Duplicates of Exhibits from the Melbourne International Exhibition

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A Visit cannot fail to be
INTERESTING.
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BOMBAY,
Next to English Mail Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WEEDON.—[illegible] at Malabar Hill, Merwyn Yorke [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1881.

THE telegram which Reuter gives us as to the action taken in the Bi-metallist Conference possesses the usual quality of obscurity. The "explanation" on the part of Italy is only a statement of what every one knows Italy would be very glad to do, in order to enable her to return to specie payments without the expense of buying or borrowing twenty millions sterling of gold. The British delegate made the anticipated offer of England's willingness to store away five millions of silver, provided its value is restored to 60d. by the action of the other Powers. There must be something more real than this to induce France and America to take the silver chesnut out of the fire. It would appear, however, that in the matter of her tariff France is putting on the screw by insisting on specific duties. With her increased tariff France can easily draw all the gold she needs, and we cannot help connecting her action in this matter with the action of England in the matter of silver.

THE imposition of the French Protectorate upon Tunis has directed attention to the numerous indications of a revival of the old French longing and ambition for colonial aggrandisement. It has been too long forgotten that no country of Europe has at times displayed a keener desire for the possession of transmarine dependencies and for the establishment of a vast colonial empire than France and the French people. This portion of the historic tendencies of France has been obscured and thrown into the background by the nature of the chief foreign enterprises on which French policy has embarked of recent years. Since the great upheaval of the revolutionary era, France has seemed to be almost completely absorbed in the contention for power and territory upon the continent of Europe. When it was so easy as it seemed to be in the days of the Great Napoleon to extend the dominion of France by the [illegible] of all her neighbours, by transforming Germany into a bundle of French departments, and by changing Spain and Italy into dependencies of the Corsican's crown, it is not to be wondered at that the enterprise of the French nation was concentrated upon such undertakings, and that Europe at large came to identify French ambition with the lust of conquest upon the Rhine and beyond the Alps and the Pyrenees. Since the fatal year of the treaties of 1815 even, it was "re-adjustments" of European territory and "rectifications" of European frontiers which apparently monopolised the attention of Citizen Monarchs and Third Napoleons alike. Yet even amid these dominant pre-occupations there were symptoms of the old covetousness and the old desire for possessions beyond the seas. A contest about supremacy in an island of the Pacific nearly brought France and England to the verge of a rupture. The hand of French diplomacy was visible in the proceedings of the rebellious Pasha of Egypt against the unity of the Ottoman Empire, and if Mehemet Ali had established an independent throne on the Nile, the French flag might have claimed ascendancy on the coasts of Syria. The seizure of Algeria in particular, in spite of the most solemn protestations that France only intended to chastise the insolence of the Dey, and that the fundamental rights of the Ottoman Sultans would be strictly respected, roused some statesmen at least of Europe to a suspicion that the hunger of France for a colonial empire had only been dormant, and not extinct. The despatches of the Duke of Wellington are full of considerations on the annexation of Algeria which reveal the prescient eye of the soldier-politician who, though awkward and unsuccessful in the manipulation of the details of public business, often showed that he retained his commander's instinct for discovering the vital point of a position.

It has been said that Prince Bismarck is not a stranger to the renewal of the French impulse towards colonial expansion; at least it is certain that the whole governmental press of Germany has expressed nothing but the warmest approval of France's desire for a colonial empire, and in an article which excited much attention, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of Augsburg pointed out that Germany had an interest in opposing the advance of France only on a single line—the line of the Rhine, that Germans were the warmest admirers of the genius and capacity of the French nation, and that it would be with sincere pleasure that the victors of 1870-71 would see the noble vanquished of that year obtaining wide compensations, in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, for the inevitable losses of the great campaign. It was not hostility to France, but it was the defence of Germany against Napoleonic adventure, which forced the fatherland to war; and if Frenchmen would recognise that the loss of Alsace-Lorraine might be easily made a gain, through securing the goodwill of the German people, the most glorious of careers was again open to the country whose settlements once reached from Canada to Louisiana, and which almost successfully disputed the dominion of India with the British Empire. There is sound commonsense in this attitude of German policy and opinion. To dominate the Mediterranean and to acquire territory in the East was the dream of Napoleon Ist as well as of the Capetian crusaders. It is purely under a mistaken impression that people fancy that French colonisation is a failure. If the genius of Wolfe had not stormed the Heights of Abraham, French nationality might be still stronger than it is to-day in Canada. And the best opinions maintain that Algeria is a colony of extraordinary development and more extraordinary promise.

The fierce intolerance with which French politicians received every scrap of intelligence which for the past couple of years spoke of Italian progress in Tunis is [illegible] the aggressive [illegible] which lies behind even the frivolity of Paris. The vast schemes which were in contemplation for opening North Africa to French enterprise had already foreshadowed later events, and indicated that French enterprise would not suffer by a lack of official assistance. Starting from the two-fold base of Algeria on the Mediterranean and Senegal upon the Atlantic, numerous French expeditions have been busied in opening up communications with the interior, in entering into alliance with the native peoples, concluding veritable treaties of commerce with the native populations, and above all in designing plans for the union of the two French settlements by a railway which should bind together Algeria and Senegal. Projects for pushing a trans-Saharan railway towards the centre of Africa and the populous regions of the middle Soudan have unceasingly occupied the minds of an influential section of French society; and the subjugation of the Tunisian regency is believed to remove the last substantial obstacle to the building of the line "*viâ* Ouargla and Timbuctoo." There is admitted to exist an influential party at the Court of the Khedive which regards an alliance with France as preferable to the joint control of France and England, and whispers have been heard that Prince Bismarck would not be loath to make the same offer to Citizen Gambetta which the Czar Nicholas made to the British Government on the eve of the Crimean War. The annexation in formal terms of the island realm of Otaheite in the Pacific, coupled with the increased attention paid to the unpromising French colonies in that region, is a late symptom of the working of the same spirit. The ambition of the French lords of Cochin China to complete the conquest of the Annamite State, and to push French supremacy into a country more favourable to European health than the Torrid coast, need not be dwelt upon. At the same time, energetic steps which free-traders scorn as necessarily futile, but which have, nevertheless, proved to be occasionally successful, are being made to encourage the development of French commerce and shipping. It is the darling hope of many a Frenchman of eminence that France and her dependencies shall become more and more self-sufficing every year. A colonial empire is indispensable to [illegible] realisation [illegible]

[illegible] improvement in President Garfield's condition. It is to be hoped that this means that the earlier telegrams conveyed an exaggerated account of the nature of his injuries, as we believe that if there has been no such exaggeration, it is scarcely possible that the President should recover. The direction said to have been taken by the bullet, or one of the bullets, left little hope from the beginning of the patient's ultimate recovery, and the fact that symptoms of tympanitis had appeared was an exceedingly grave one. It is possible, however, as we have said, that in the first confusion, the nature of the President's wounds has been exaggerated. We must all hope that it is so. In the meantime it is some slight satisfaction to know, that the assassin, instead of being a disappointed place-hunter, as was at first reported, turns out to be an individual who has been long insane. It is perhaps a little significant of the state of things in America that it was rashly assumed that a man who had shot at the President must have had this particular motive. But it is a relief to know that the crime—though as lamentable in its effect as ever—was the work of a madman. In that light it is, of course, not without precedents in English history. There can be little doubt that Bellingham, who murdered one of the three English Prime Ministers to whom statues have been erected on the part of the nation, and who, we may say in passing, was duly hung for his deed, was as mad as President Garfield's assassin can possibly be. And accident alone saved Sir Robert Peel from sharing a fate similar to that of Mr. Perceval.

THE Senate of the University, at a meeting held yesterday, resolved to abolish the rule under which candidates for Matriculation must have completed their sixteenth year. There never has been any such rule in the Madras University; and the University of Calcutta took the step in which it has now been followed by the Bombay University, last year.

SINCE making their stand against the increase of grain rates on the G. I. P. Railway, the native grain-merchants of Bombay appear to have been engaged in continued warfare with the company. Their latest complaint is that they daily sustain great loss, by reason of their goods being unloaded outside instead of inside the Wari bunder, an arrangement by which bags already damaged in transit by rail are subject to further injury, and their contents in some instances wasted, or partially destroyed by mud and rain. The railway company maintain that, owing to pressure of traffic, it is utterly impossible for them to comply with the request put forward by the Native Grain-merchants' Association, that the goods should, during the monsoon, be unloaded beneath a shed. The company consider that they have met the requirements of the merchants, by erecting a stage consisting of old rails laid across supports, and raised a few inches from the ground. As these rails are not laid close together, the coolies whose work it is to carry the bags over the stage find some difficulty in moving safely over it with a heavy load; and the consequence is that there are many spills, and a considerable quantity of grain and seed finds its way between the rails, rots on the damp ground, and causes a sickening smell, a fact to which the Native Grain-merchants' Association have drawn the attention of the Municipal Commissioner. All the goods—and the quantity is great—for which room cannot be found in the sheds must be unloaded at this platform. The railway company have informed the Association that they intend to erect temporary sheds, and are doing all in their power to prevent loss and damage; also, that they hope, next season, to extend the shedding at the Wari bunder. This, however, does not satisfy the merchants, who say that temporary sheds might have been easily erected some time ago within a few days, the company having had ample notice of the present pressure of traffic. The association is still pounding away at the company upon this subject, as well as the question of the time—twenty-four hours—allowed for the removal of their goods, arguing that it should, in all fairness to themselves, be increased to forty-eight hours. We trust that the disputes which at present exist between the Native Grain-merchants' Association and the G. I. P. Railway Company will speedily be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

CHOLERA, which we stated a week since was assuming alarming proportions in some of the least salubrious districts of the native town, was even more destructive during the week ended the 5th inst. (Tuesday), in spite of the heavy rain, than it was previously, having occasioned thirty-nine deaths. Nine deaths occurred in the Esplanade division, amongst wretched chawls standing near the Boree bunder, and nine more in Kamathipura; five in Mahim, four in Sion, two in Worli, and the same number in Byculla, Girgaum, and Khetwady; and one in Parel, Chowpatty, Khumbawarra, and Dhobi Talao. We are glad to be assured that there is no fear of the disease taking a serious hold of the town; in fact, it appears to have attained its highest point. There were three deaths reported on Wednesday, and four yesterday,—these last being all at Mahim. It is a curious fact in connection with this cholera outbreak that a large portion of the victims are strangers only recently arrived here from the Ratnaghiri district. In Surat and Baroda, we are sorry to see according to the latest reports, cholera continues to cause numerous deaths. During the week ended the 29th June the number of cases of cholera reported at Surat was 564; deaths 236. At Baroda, during the same period, 149 cases and 72 deaths were reported. The disease has made its appearance also at Broach (Ankleswar), and in the Thana district, [illegible] included in the Thana collectorate). From Broach 13 cases and 10 deaths, and from Bassein and Mahim 37 cases and 21 deaths, are reported.

WE give in another column a representation from the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India, on the subject of the reduced telegraph tariff which Government recently announced that they had sanctioned,—namely, one rupee for the first six words, and two annas for every word beyond six. This letter, we believe, expresses the general public opinion that the reduction sanctioned in the general telegraph tariff is nothing very much to be grateful for, and that the concession might be carried a little further with advantage to all concerned. The Chamber asks Government to adopt the rate it recommended when the matter was under discussion last year, of eight annas for the first four words, and one anna more for every additional word; and failing this, they suggest that a more suitable tariff than that recently fixed upon would be either eight annas for four words, and two annas for every additional word, or one rupee for six words, and one anna only for every word beyond six.

WE sympathise with the attempt to inaugurate a Volunteer Association for India, the proposals for the formation of which are given in another column. An association which will represent the united opinion of all the volunteer corps in the country should be able to do a great deal in the direction of improving organisation and promoting general efficiency, and any representations which may be found necessary in connection with the welfare of the force should have great weight with the authorities. We are sure the hope of the promoters will be speedily realised, "that every volunteer corps in the country, and many members, will join an institution which it is believed may do much good."

THE Brindisi should have been the steamer to bring the next English mails, but she having been disabled, and obliged to put into Malta, the Thibet has taken her place; and we see the [illegible] left Aden yesterday morning. So there will not be much delay, we shall pro[illegible]

THE POONA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 6.

MANY years ago there lived a gentleman who was addicted to many evil habits. He had a certain weakness for wine, which he shared with countless gentlemen of his time; he indulged in the odious practice of smoking; and he used to waste many hours of the day at his club. The worst habit which he possessed was that of writing little diurnal essays whose matter and manner are now out of date. But during a leisure hour these papers are worth reading, both for their felicity of expression and vein of wit. In one of the papers the writer casts his readers under two great general divisions; the mercurial and the saturnine. In Poona also, in the nineteenth century, I find there are two great general divisions of readers: the mercurial and the saturnine. The first are the gay part of my disciples who want news, and who say that a letter should always turn upon diverting subjects. My friend Mrs. Blast, a lineal descendant of Lady Blast, when we last met said to me, "Why do you write about taxes and politics, and such horrid things? You ought to write about sickness of persons in high posts, twilight visits paid and received, losses at play, applications for places, with their respective successes or repulses." Mrs. Blast has inherited many of the traits of character which used to distinguish her renowned ancestress. Like Lady Blast, she has such a particular malignity in her whisper that it blights like an easterly wind, and withers every reputation that it breathes upon. She can turn a visit into an intrigue, and a distant salute into an assignation. She can whisper men base or foolish, jealous or ill natured, as occasion requires, and can tell you the slips of their great-grandmothers. By the help of Mrs. Blast I question not but I shall furnish out a very handsome news-letter. But I fear if I begin to whisper, I shall offend Smith of the Civil Service, who looks upon everything as impertinent that is frivolous. Smith is what we call a pedant, because he does not know how to think out of his profession and particular way of life. He is wrapped up in resolutions, and lost in settlements. If you mention who is going to "act" he talks very notably; but if you go out of the *Gazette* you drop him. Smith has a supreme contempt for the people who write news-letters; but he does not disdain to write a short leader favourably reviewing his own administration or praising his own order. He deeply studies the art of writing reports, for he knows by this art alone man reaches the haven of the Secretariat. It is not a matter of wonder that Smith, whose mind is filled with problems of State, with Statistics, and all the scientific and philosophical lore of the present age, should regard with scorn a mere news-letter. But were I always grave, one-half of my readers would fall off from me; were I always merry, I should lose the other. I make it, therefore, my endeavour to find out entertainment of both kinds, and by that means, perhaps, consult the good of both, more than I should do did I always write to the particular taste of either. As I was taking the air with Mrs. Blast, she told me of the first ball of the season at Gunesh Khind. A ball is a great help to discourse. The usual conversation of ordinary women very much cherishes the natural weakness of being taken with one side. Talk of an engaged couple, and you immediately hear whether they will have eight or nine hundred a month to live on; mention the name of an absent lady, and it is ten to one that you hear something of her gown and petticoat. "By the way," said Mrs. Blast, "did you ever see anything like Mrs. ——'s dress last night? A great part of it was forgotten." "Did you see Miss——'s dress? Was it a gown or petticoat?" People will go on chattering, although we hold our tongues. People will go on talking about their neighbours as long as the world lasts. The wind of scandal blows not in India only, though in this land it often stiffens into a gale. It being the first ball of the season, people were occupied last Wednesday in settling who are to be their partners, not for life, but for the season. The room at Gunesh Khind looked as brilliant as it always does when filled with light and beauty. Mrs. Blast says the floor was a trifle heavy. The supper arrangements were particularly well adapted for small coteries. There were the usual pleasant nooks where couples discussed the weather.

The weather has been a matter of grave discussion during the past month. Early in June a storm broke at Bombay, and we were told the monsoon had burst. We fled from the pleasant heights of Mahableshwar, only to find that the monsoon had been lost or stolen. The nurselings of the sky have spread themselves over the pavilion of heaven, but have not brought fresh showers for the thirsty flowers. We have consoled ourselves by arguing what is the monsoon, and when can it accurately be said to have burst? The question is not an easy one to answer accurately, for although, under the name of meteorology, a new science has arisen within the last few years, the principles of the action of the atmosphere are yet but little ascertained. Turning to the "Meteorology of the Bombay Presidency," written by one of the ablest scientific men in India, I find the following remark concerning the "commencement of monsoon." The opening sentence certainly does not give much fresh information. "The commencement and conclusion of the monsoon or rainy season are times that will depend upon the characteristic we fix upon as indicating the presence or absence of it. We have chosen the dates 1st May and 26th October as decidedly including the earliest beginning and latest ending of the proper south-west monsoon." Until the 24th May and after the 15th October the normal rainfall is very small; from the first date to the 16th June, when it is at a maximum of 0·89 inch per day, the increase is gradual. There is a second maximum of 0·91 inch per day on the 18th July, preceded by a maximum of 0·64 inch per day on the 2nd July; and between this minimum and the maxima on either sides of it the changes are gradual. From 18th July to 10th August, and again from 1st September to 16th October and onwards, the normal rainfall gradually diminishes, and during the intervening period it is almost uniform. The average rainfall of the months of June and July for the years 1856 to 1872 is 6·19 and 6·89, and the average number of rainy days 14 and 20. This year Poona has been cheated of its average number of rainy days in June, and though the weather has been pleasant, a good deal of sickness has been prevalent. On Sunday we had our first good monsoon shower. Since then we have enjoyed numerous slight showers, and it looks as if the rains had at last set in.

Saturday was a soft spring day, and the most busy official found a little spare time to visit the Gymkhana. There was amusement for all. First and foremost there was the meeting of the Poona Hunt, and the hunters of the mighty boar attended in goodly numbers. It was settled that there should be, early in August, a meeting lasting three days, and that a cup of the value of Rs. 1,000 shall be given to him who scores the greatest number of spears. The cup is to be open to any member of a recognized Hunt Club, and the Nimrods are to ride their own horses. When the meeting was over, the lovers of cricket had an opportunity of watching a match between the eleven of the 2-15 Regt. and the Royal Artillery [illegible] innings [illegible] Dr. Holmes contributing 14; whilst the Gunners scored 64, Lieut. Cotterel contributing 17, not out. In the second innings the Infantry did better, scoring 84, the highest figure—21—being placed to the credit of Corporal Coyne. When the Gunners went in, it was anyone's match, but their wickets fell with unexpected and painful rapidity, and when the last man retired, their total score was only 21. The 2-15th thus won the game by sixty-four runs.

On Monday the Artillery gave the first of their afternoon dances, and though slight showers fell this did not prevent the ladies from appearing in goodly numbers at Kirkee. The dances at the Artillery mess are some of the pleasantest of the season, and Poona owes much to the hospitality of the Gunners. This season, besides the earthly excitement of dancing, we are going to have the spiritual excitement of robbing our neighbour under the guise of charity. A large fancy fair is to be held in the Council Hall, and ladies are busy getting articles ready for their stalls. The men are sadly thinking of the day when they will have to buy at exorbitant prices things which they do not want. However, a fancy fair is a good test of character. No one who did not thoroughly love the needy would endure the horrors of one. It is the most meritorious piece of charity which we can put in practice. By it we make ourselves fellow sufferers with the poor.

The mail has just arrived and brought me a letter from a worthy friend of much experience in arts and politics. I shall publish part of it in this paper, as it may interest some. The writer has no preference for any particular party, and for the past fifty years has been on terms of intimacy with the leading men on both sides of the House. "Ireland," writes my correspondent, "is in an awful state. Government try to keep it quiet; but it is well known that Gladstone is in a state of great anxiety respecting the state of the country. There never was a more unpopular party in power than the present one." The writer of the above possibly means no party was so unpopular with the upper and middle classes, and with the clubs of London; but it is the mechanics of the North who now rule England. In case of an election, I think Sir James would desert the Western Presidency, to plunge again into political strife. Methinks he would prefer the freedom of the House of Commons to the shackles of Simla. Then we would have Sir Ashley Eden. Then we would all sincerely love Sir Richard Temple.

RUGBY AND THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

THE publication of Volume I. of the Rugby School Register, containing names of all entrances to the school from 1675 to 1849 inclusive, and of the trustees, head-masters, assistant-masters, [illegible] during the same period, will doubtless [illegible] of that famous old school, the attention which it deserves. The work appears to have been compiled with great care and industry by Mr. T. M. Davenport, a well-known Rugbeian, who has largely availed himself of the published researches of the Rev. Thomas Lawrence Bloxam. The notes are full of information regarding the honours or public services of old members of the school, and the record will be found invaluable for reference.

In connection with Bombay and the Bombay services, the Register contains many names of special interest to those who are serving in this Presidency. H. E. the Governor is himself a Rugby man. He is noted in the Register as having entered Mayor's house on 18th March, 1845, aged 13. Another well-known Bombay name appears on the Register only a few months afterwards. The Hon. T. C. Hope is noted as having entered Mayor's house on 9th December, 1845, shewing that he and Sir James Fergusson are old school-fellows, and members of the same house. Mr. G. H. R. Hart, the Private Secretary, and his brother, Mr. William Hart, are both of them members of the famous school-house so well known as the scene of Tom Brown's exploits. The late Colonel Nicholetts was a distinguished old Rugbeian; and Lieutenant-General W. F. Marriot, Lieutenant-Colonel P. H. LeGeyt, Sir Lewis Pelly, Major General Hatch, R. A., Major Fisher, Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, late of the Bombay Civil Service, Captain Harry Daniel, and Mr. T. M. Filgate, were all educated at Rugby. The Covenanted Civil Service in Bombay is well represented in this Register. Besides the Hon. T. C. Hope, the following senior members of the service are Rugby men:—Messrs. C. Gonne, A. T. Crawford, John Elphinstone, W. Ramsay, and C. S. Pritchard. Of the junior members of the service, the following were all educated at Rugby:—Messrs. T. F. Muir; A. W. Crawley-Boevey, M. A., of Balliol College, Oxford, W. Lee Warner, M. A., of St. John's College, Cambridge; E. M. G. H. Fultan; A. B. Steward, B. A., of Magdalen College, Oxford; R. M. Kennedy; and J. A. Crawford. There are doubtless many other names of old Rugbeians connected with this Presidency noticed in the Register; but enough has been stated to show the general interest of the volume and to invite attention to it. The publication of the second volume will be now awaited with much interest; and for the information of old Rugbeians it may be stated that Mr. Laurence, bookseller, of Rugby, has been authorised to receive all communications from old members or friends of the school relating to the preparation of this Register. Any inaccuracies or omissions should be noticed to him, and any statements worthy of record regarding old Rugbeians who have entered the school since April, 1850, if sent to Mr. Laurence, will receive attention.

REDUCED TELEGRAPH TARIFF.

THE following letter from the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, on the subject of the reduced telegraph tariff, has been forwarded to the Government of India:—

SIR,—I am directed by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge, with the thanks of the Chamber, the receipt of the Resolution by the Government of India, No. 169-90 T., dated 31st May last, on the subject of the inland telegraph tariff.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is thereby pleased to decide that from the 1st July next the charge for each word beyond the established minimum unit of one rupee for six words shall be two annas per word. So far as the Government is prepared to admit the principle of the introduction of a word rate for all words in excess of the minimum unit, the communication under acknowledgement is satisfactory; but the Committee desire respectfully to submit that so small a reduction in the rates for longer messages than six words is not likely to give any material encouragement to telegraphing, and that this and the inconvenience of a two-annas rate will to a great extent nullify the value of the concession.

In the correspondence which passed last year on this subject, the Committee of the Chamber expressed their opinion that if an adequate reduction were made in the tariff, the natives, who were beginning to appreciate the benefits of the telegraph system for commercial purposes, would resort much more generally than they did to the use of the telegraph, and that the practice of telegraphing would increase enormously; and they therefore suggested that the minimum charge should be 8 annas for four words, with one anna more for every additional word. The Committee believe that it will be found on enquiry that the great bulk of the messages in India consists of rupee messages; but, in any case, the present concession is not, in their opinion, sufficient to induce much increase in telegraphing. If such facilities were offered to the public as would lead to a more general use of the telegraph, not only would a boon be conferred on the country, but the temporary falling off in the revenue would, they believe, soon be made up from the increase of business. They, therefore, with great deference, desire to press their former suggestion upon Government, that the established minimum unit should be eight annas for four words, with one anna more for every additional word. If, however, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is unable to grant that concession, they respectfully submit the following alternative, namely, that the minimum charge be fixed at 8 annas for four words, with two annas more for every additional word, or at one rupee for six words, with one anna more for every additional word.—I have, &c.,

J. GORDON, Secretary.

NEWS-LETTER FROM KOLHAPUR.

KOLHAPUR, JULY [illegible]

THE rain, whose absence had been causing us much anxiety, has come at last, and sowing operations have commenced in earnest. It drizzled more or less all Friday and Saturday, and a few sharp showers fell during Sunday; and towards evening we had a regular downpour, lasting for good three hours. As I write at 10 a. m. on Monday, the whole sky is cloudy and monsoonish with every indication of a good spell of wet weather to come. The rain has not arrived a day too soon; all the tanks, of which there are about half-a-dozen pretty large ones, and on which the greater part of the people depend for their water-supply, were almost empty, but they are now rapidly filling.

Your Belgaum correspondent, in his letter of the 27th June, deplores the loss that station will suffer by the departure of the 89th or Princess Victoria's Regiment at the end of the year. Belgaum will not be the only loser. The small English community at Kolhapur, and I dare say no inconsiderable portion of native educated society, will also have cause to regret the loss which they will then sustain of the detachment of the 89th stationed here. This detachment arrived not a month ago, and the men have scarcely had time to settle down; yet they have already taken steps to cater for our amusement, and dispel the monotony of our humdrum life. They have applied for the use of the Town Hall, and I have no doubt their request will be granted, considering the laudable object they have in view. Besides theatrical entertainments, their programme includes penny readings, the usual regimental sports, cricket, &c. They only await the arrival of the master of the ceremonies, Professor Candy, who went away on three months' leave lately, and is expected back at the end of this month.

The station has been excited by a real ghost story. About a week ago a soldier of the detachment was on sentry at the Magazine. He went on at 10 p.m., and about an hour afterwards a native female in the orthodox white suddenly appeared before him. It seems her ghostship took offence at being challenged, and just as suddenly changed to a monstrous buffalo, which without more ado charged the luckless sentinel, and soon laid him hors-de-combat. Apparently satisfied with this exploit, the ghost vanished, but when the unhappy man was picked up, he was quite insensible. He was [illegible] to consciousness, but the approach of any one [illegible] bedside threw him into paroxysms of terror and he raved incoherently. I myself am no believer in ghosts, and give the story without any comment of my own, leaving your readers to judge for themselves. The soldier has always been a steady and remarkably sober man, and the doctor positively affirms that he has received a fright. He is still in hospital, though more composed. The next night another sentry was startled by the appearance of a big black dog; but he was luckier than his comrade, as the apparition vanished into misty air on his coming to the charge.

The Native Cavalry, or Red-coated Risalah, to give them their official designation, were to be inspected by the Maharaja this morning; at least, he was to be present, together with Colonel Parr, the Political Agent, and Mr. Mahadeo Rao Barve, the State Kharbari, at the muster parade. But His Highness and Colonel Parr were prevented from attending at the last moment, and the State Kharbari only was present. The regiment consists of 154 men, well mounted but badly equipped—uniform, red coat, as the name implies, reaching to about the knee, white trousers, and blue puggeree. Up to yesterday the men used the "kokerie," or native saddle; but 40 new saddles of the English regulation pattern, which Colonel Parr had sent for from Cawnpore as an experimental measure, arrived yesterday, and were used by some of the youngest sowars at this morning's parade. The regiment, unlike the Kolhapur Native Infantry, which is commanded by Captain Ferris, the Assistant Political Agent, is under a native commandant.

I read a good deal in the papers about the agitation raised in Bombay by the prosecution of the beef-butchers by the Municipal authorities. The state of affairs in this land of "dhal rotee" parts of once is infinitely worse. It is almost enough to make a man forswear both mutton and beef altogether, to see the wretched lanky animals, literally bags of bones, which the butchers have the impudence to call "gram fed," but which I am rather inclined to must be think "air fed." The meat is, as might be expected, as tender and succulent as the sole of an old boot.

The people about here seem prosperous and contented. Provisions are cheap, and labour of every kind is in great demand. Hundreds of labourers are employed on the new palace now building in the cantonment for the Maharaja, on a new temple for His Highness, a grand new hospital, and many other public buildings. In fact, building seems to be the order of the day.

I hear on good authority that in addition to the European detachment, the strength of which is 93 rank and file, a Native Infantry company is to be sent here.

A VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION FOR INDIA.

THE following circular has been or is about to be sent to the Commandants of the various Volunteer Corps throughout India:—

SIR,—I have the honour to submit to you the following proposal for the formation of a Volunteer Association in this country, and trust that, approving of its aims, you, with the members of your Corps, will give it your cordial support. I shall be glad to receive from you any suggestions in reference to the formation of, and rules for this Association that you may be good enough to make, [illegible] Commandants [illegible] soon as [illegible] received you will again be addressed on the subject. Meantime, I would solicit the favour of your sending me, as soon as you conveniently can, an intimation that your Corps will join the proposed Association; and also, the names of those of your members who may wish to become subscribers.—I have, &c.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant, Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps.

PROPOSALS FOR A VOLUNTEER ASSOCIATION.

1. *Title.*—The Association to be called "The Volunteer Association of India."

2. *Membership.*—All Volunteer Corps, and any member of any Volunteer Corps, in India to be eligible to join the Association, on payment of the regulated subscriptions.

3. *Subscription.*—The subscription to be for a Corps, Rs. 12-0-0 per annum. For a member, Rs. 2-0-0 per annum.

4. *Objects.*—The objects of the Association to be: improvement of volunteer organisation, and promotion of general efficiency, by interchange of ideas; by ventilation, and discussion, of all matters connected with the welfare of the force in India; and, by the prominence and weight which will attach to any opinions, or measures, advocated by an Association representing all, or nearly all, the Volunteer Corps in India.

5. *Management.*—The business of the Association to be conducted by a secretary,* and a Council composed of gazetted Commandants of Corps, three of whom will (by election) be working members.†

6. *Working Members.*—The working members to retire after holding office for one year, but to be eligible for re-election.

7. *Working.*—The correspondence of the Association to be conducted by the Secretary to whom all communications should be addressed. The secretary will circulate among the working members of the Council the letters, propositions, &c. he may receive supplementing them with notes, or information bearing on the subjects under discussion, and will take further action in each case as may be required and agreed to.

8. *Annual Report.*—An Annual Report of the proceedings of the Association, containing a reprint of all papers, communications, and correspondence of interest, will be prepared by the secretary, and distributed to all subscribing corps and members.

9. *Funds.*—The funds of the Association to be managed by the secretary, who will acknowledge all payments, and subscriptions, which may either be paid to him direct, or into the Delhi and London Bank, Mussoorie, to the credit of the "Volunteer Association Account."

10. *Expenditure.*—The primary object of the funds is to defray the cost of stationery, postage, printing, &c. For these purposes a small fund only is necessary, and the subscription for Corps and members is therefore made very low in the hope that every Volunteer Corps in the country, and many members, will join an Institution which, it is believed, may do much good.

A. J. LAWRENCE, Lieut.-Colonel,
Commandant, A. V. Rifles.

Agra, 1st July, 1881.

* Captain H. D. Hutchinson, Adjutant 2nd Ad. Battn. N.-W. P. Volunteer Rifles, has consented to act a secretary, pro. tem.

† Gentleman willing to serve as working members are invited to send their names to the secretary [illegible]

THE S. I. R. A. VOLUNTEERS' CONTEST.

THE following are the particulars and conditions of this annual match for the present year, as taken from the prospectus of the S. I. R. A. meeting:—

THE VOLUNTEERS' CONTEST.—500 and 600 yards (aggregate.) Value, Rs. 600.

Restricted to efficient volunteers of any corps in India or Burmah.

TWENTY-THREE PRIZES.

One prize	of S. I. R. A. Medal and Rs.		100
Two	,,	.... 50 =	100
Two	,,	.... 40 =	80
Four	,,	.... 30 =	120
Six	,,	.... 20 =	120
Eight	,,	.... 10 =	80
Twenty-three prizes			Rs. 600

CONDITIONS.

1. The competition to be conducted as far as practicable under the rules and regulations of the S. I. R. A. for 1881, and there must be at least five competitors at each station.

2. All the expenses of the meeting, including cost of Government ammunition which alone is to be used, must be borne by the competitors.

3. At all stations, where practicable, there must be a committee of three officers either of the civil, naval, military, or volunteer services, of whom one must be present during the shooting and one to act as local secretary.

4. The result of each shot must be entered at once in the register *in ink* which is to be signed by the register-keeper and by the superintending officer.

5. Registers will be supplied by the Association on application to the Honorary Secretary.

6. The amount for entrance fees and sighting shots must be remitted to the Honorary Secretary, by draft on Bangalore or Madras, by the first post after the conclusion of the firing.

7. The rifles of competitors should be tested by the local secretary at the conclusion of each match. A light trigger to disqualify the individual concerned.

8. On all private ranges the committee must certify that they measured the range and found it correct, otherwise the shooting will be invalid.

9. Dress—Uniform.

10. To be competed for between the 15th and 30th of September, 1881. Entries may be made on the ground.

Rifle .... Class I.
Entrance fee .... Rs. 2. Competitors allowed *three* entries on payment of entrance fee for each entry, but allowed to take only *one* prize.

H. p. a. s ... . 70 Marks.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 7.

A dividend at the rate of eleven per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank of Madras for the last half-year. This makes, with the dividend declared last January, a dividend of nine per cent. for the twelve months just ended.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE LAND BILL.

LONDON, JULY 7.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Forster (Chief Secretary for Ireland), with reference to the Land Bill, said the Government intends proposing to lend half the arrears of rent of 1878 and 1879 where the tenants of £30 and under agree with the landlords.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

NEW YORK, JULY 6.

The latest bulletin states that there is considerable improvement in President Garfield's condition.

FRENCH TREATIES OF COMMERCE.

PARIS, JULY 6.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, a debate took place upon Treaties of Commerce. M. Tirard (Minister of Commerce and Agriculture) said that France will insist upon specific duties.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

At the meeting of the Metallic Conference to-day, Signor Doda (Italian Delegate) explained that Italy was willing to enter the League of the Latin Union and the United States on certain conditions.

The Hon'ble C. W. Freemantle (British Delegate) made a semi-official statement that the Bank of England would willingly increase its reserve of silver, if the League accepted an unlimited silver coinage. The Conference was adjourned until Friday next.

THE TURCO-GREEK CONVENTION.

ATHENS, JULY 6.

The Greek troops have occupied Arta and Punta. Public rejoicings in celebration of these events are taking place here.

MIDHAT PACHA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 6.

The sentence of death passed on Midhat Pacha has been commuted to exile to Arabia.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 7.

The S. S. Thibet, with the outward English mails of the 24th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 11 a.m. to-day.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quieter. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4⅛

The Manchester Market has been unchanged.

Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1 7⅞
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	87
4½ do. do.	92½
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
5 do. French Rentes	120¼
Bar Silver	51⅞

Arrivals—Lucretia and Clan McLean.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, JULY 6, 1881.

At 6 a. m. .. .. 81·8 Farht.

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1881.

At 6 a.m. .. .. 81·8 Farht.
„ 10 a.m. .. .. 85·1
„ 2 p.m. .. .. 86·5
„ 4 p.m. .. .. 85·1

THE Agent kindly informs us that the net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the half-year just ended amount to Rs. 12,85,000, which the directors have disposed of as follows:—In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10% per annum, Rs. 10,00,000; transfer to bad and doubtful debt account, Rs. 20,000; transfer to gratuity fund, Rs. 30,000; carried forward to profit and loss account of next half-year, Rs. 2,35,000.

A NOTIFICATION appears in the *Bombay Government Gazette* to the effect that, under authority from the Government of India, the separate command of the Sind Frontier Force is abolished from the date of receipt of this order at Jacobabad, when the staff allowances for the appointments of Commandant and Brigade Major of the force will cease. The station of Jacobabad will continue to form a portion of the Sind District Command, and the class in which it is graded will be announced in a subsequent General Order.

THE Syndicate of the Bombay University will, at their ordinary monthly meeting on the 29th of July next, proceed to elect a lecturer for the year 1881-82. The time for sending in applications has been extended to Friday, the 22nd of July. The lecturer will be required to deliver a series of not less than six lectures on the "Latin and Greek languages and the literatures in which they are embodied" in the ensuing first or cold-weather term.

THE subjects selected by the University Syndicate for various prize essays are announced. For the Homejee Cursetjee Dady prize essay the subject is "The Elephantas;" for the Karsandas Muljee prize essay, "the connection of social morality with national prosperity;" for the Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama prize, "the prevalence of Phthisis in the city of Bombay: the extent to which this is preventible, and the measures which should be adopted to ensure that result;" and for the Sir George LeGrand Jacob prize, "travelling in India and intercommunication between the several Provinces before and after the introduction of British rule."

THE first number of a new journal, the *Indian Chronicle*, to be published every Wednesday and Saturday, at Bankipore, has been issued. Besides the English edition, there will be an Urdu translation of each issue, circulated to all the native subscribers free of charge. The editor says that the paper has been brought out under very great difficulties.

A CORRESPONDENT asks:—"Who draws up the 'Weather and Crop Reports' for all India? Grain and all other merchandise are sold at Government rupee rates in Berar, and not in 'current sicca rupees,' as the last report for 'Berar and Hyderabad' informs us."

MR. C. HILL, Barrister-at-Law, is to make an inquiry, on behalf of Government, into the nature and origin of the charges brought against Mr. Fisher, C. S., of Meerut, with a view to seeing whether a Government prosecution for libel would be advisable.

THE Bengal Government has a claim on the Government of the North-West Provinces for Rs. 1,50,000 on account of duty on Shajehanpore rum exported to Bengal. The bulk of the rum from the Rosa Distillery goes to Bengal, and a proposal for bonding the liquor at the place of import has still to be decided on by the Supreme Government. Should it be accepted, the trade will probably increase.

UNDER the provisions of Section 292 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the following rule made by Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, and concurred in by His Excellency the Governor in Council, is published for general guidance:—"The High Court directs that when death or grievous hurt has been caused by a blow from a stick or other similar weapon, the weight and dimensions of the weapon should be stated in the Sessions Court proceedings with such particularity as may enable the High Court (which has no opportunity of seeing it) to form an opinion as to the character of the weapon and the intention with which it was probably used. The mere entry of 'a stick' or 'a stone' in the list of property produced before the Sessions Court does not enable the High Court to judge whether the stick or the stone was a deadly or a comparatively harmless weapon."

WE have received the annual report of the Southern India Rifle Association, and the prospectus of the next meeting, which will commence at Bangalore on the 15th September. The chief event interesting to Bombay men—Bangalore being too far off for a visit to take part in the general meeting, and the S. I. R. A. not having yet reached the point at which the W. I. R. A. arrived last year, when the latter association permitted branch meetings to be held all over India—is the open Volunteers' Contest, at 500 and 600 yards, for which any efficient volunteer in India or Burmah may enter and shoot, so long as there are five competitors firing together at any station. This match may be shot off any time between the 15th and 30th September next. We give the conditions in another column.

ENQUIRIES made in connexion with the re-valuations for the purpose of assessing the road and public works cesses in the Purneah district have, it appears, disclosed the fact that the zemindars are in the habit of levying from the ryots the whole instead of half the amount of the cess as authorised by law, and, further, of calculating their demands on account of the cases on the actual rent legally payable by the ryots, plus any *babut* and other *abwabs* which they may be in the habit of paying, instead of on the former only. This discovery has led to the issue of a notification by the Government informing the zemindars, ryots, and other concerned,—"(1) that the amount payable with his rent on account of road and public works cess by any cultivating ryot is only one-half of the full rate of such cesses leived in the district by orders of the District Road Committee or of the Government, as the case may be—that is to say, if the rate of road cess for any year is one half-anna in the rupee of the annual value of lands in the district, and the rate of public works cess is also one half-anna in the rupee, no ryot is required to pay more than one pice on account of each cess, or one half-anna in all, on each rupee of the *asal jumma* payable by him to his landlord; and (2) that no ryot is bound to pay road cess or public works cess on anything save on the actual rent payable by him (*asal jumma*), and that no account should be taken of any zemindary cesses and *abwabs*, which are not recognized by law."

THE *Pioneer* says that an interesting experiment is now going on in the Eastern Duars of Assam, where a Sonthal colony has been planted and is still in a state of struggling infancy. The Sonthal converts have multiplied fast; and as land in Chota Nagpur is closely held by large proprietors, and the Sonthals can only obtain it for cultivation as tenants-at-will, the missionaries determined to establish a new settlement in the waste land belonging to Government in the district of Dhubri. The first steps towards selecting the site and planting the colony were taken last autumn; and there are about 60 families established there, in five small hamlets. The soil is extremely rich, and as it is only covered with grass, and not with forest, the labour of preparing it for cultivation is slight. So far the immigrants have been fairly healthy, and nothing has occurred to mar the prospects of the undertaking. They are under the guidance of their own headmen, and have about 500 head of cattle with them; and though the two chief missionaries, Messrs. Boerreson and Skrefsrud, have had to return to Sonthalia, there is a young Norwegian medical missionary left in charge. The cloud on the horizon is that the colonists already begin to show signs of helplessness, and desire to rely too much on the aid of Government, which has ruined so many of these enterprises. Government has paid for their journey to the place about Rs. 1,820, and has advanced them a larger sum than this for their support till they should get in a harvest; but the latest reports seem to show that they find this system of living on advances too pleasant. They have mostly built themselves houses, but have cultivated very little land; and it is obvious that unless they raise a harvest in the autumn sufficient for their own support, they will have to subsist for another year on loans, and will be crushed under a load of debt they can never repay.

THE Ceylon papers report the capsizing and sinking of the ship Liburnian in Galle harbour. She is an iron vessel of 1,400 tons, commanded by Captain Kerr, and was under a charter to load a full cargo for London by Messrs. Clark, Spence & Co. A pipe of oil was being hoisted on board by tackle from the main yard arm, and being crank, with the assistance of a slightly rough sea, the vessel heeled over and sank at her moorings in deep water, carrying down with her two cargo-boats, and drowning an apprentice named Moorcroft.

THE advantages of the Colombo breakwater are beginning to be fully appreciated. The local *Times* of the 29th June states:—During the last two days the weather, which had been previously unusually dry and warm, changed to wet, the thermometer falling seven degrees, accompanied by fresh breezes, but without any indication of bad weather. The sea has, however, been sufficiently rough to enable commanders of steamers to appreciate the advantages of breakwater protection. Four steamers of large size, one of them the P. and O. steamer Kashgar, from Australia, have been riding in perfectly still water, secured to the new moorings, and having a rapid despatch unknown in any former south-west monsoon."

SOME anxiety, says the *China Mail*, is now felt for the safety of the steamer Elgin, which is said to have left Saigon for Hongkong on the 24th May, and has not arrived at Hongkong. The steamer Adria, which left Saigon shortly before the Elgin, and was passed by the latter off Cape St. James, reports having experienced a heavy gale on the 27th—doubtless the storm that was reported here as having passed over Manila. We understand that the Adria took an inside course on her passage up, while the Elgin is reported to have steered a course outside; and it is therefore presumed that she may have experienced the force of the gale of the 27th in a proportionately greater degree. The Elgin was chartered to a Chinese hong here. Her owners' agents are, we believe, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co. Later news is to the effect that the s.s. Nestor, which arrived at Shanghai on the 4th June, reports having passed the steam-ship Loudoun Castle near to the Paracels, and that vessel signalled that the steamer Elgin was a total wreck, and that part of the crew [redacted] Capt. Marshall [redacted] out for a boat [redacted] sight of, and on [redacted] Elgin, and other [redacted] The Nestor, however, saw no boat and no signs of wreck on her voyage to Shanghai.

A SHANGHAI paper, the *North China Herald* gives some good advice to the local Volunteer Corps, which might be followed with advantage by a good many volunteers in Bombay:—"We have reason to believe that the number of members of the corps who fired through their classes last year was smaller than it should have been, and we have a suspicion that there are some members who have never fired a bullet from the rifles which they carry. Of course a man may be able to shoot, just as he may be able to taste tea or play the violin, without trying; but it is generally found to be the case that the good shots are among those who practise a great deal, and we think we are justified in urging upon all volunteers the propriety of complying with the very moderate requirements of the General Order. . . . There may be some members of the corps who will tell us that if ever there is danger they will be ready. If this is what constitutes a volunteer the corps is a large one, for it includes every able-bodied man—we might almost say every man, woman, and child—in the community. But we have always understood that the corps consisted of those who had undertaken to make themselves proficient in some branch of military art, and we do not think we are presuming upon our position if at the commencement of the season for class-firing we remind every member of the rifle companies that he is in honour bound to visit the rifle-range one morning during each of the months of June, July, and August. In the "Musketry Instruction" it is distinctly laid down that every man who has no defect in his sight may be made a good shot. The expression "good shot" must of course be taken to have rather a wide signification. A good shot generally means some one who can shoot better than most other people who try to shoot; but what is meant is that any ordinary mortal can be taught to do execution with his rifle. Every member of the corps, therefore, who goes to the range may confidently feel that if he has no chance of beating some of our crack shots (and we have some of whom we may be proud), he is making himself better fitted to perform his duty as a volunteer, if ever he should be called upon. But while we thus urge upon our volunteers the importance of rifle-shooting, we do not wish it to be supposed that we are not fully alive to the importance of drill. A man who cannot shoot may be a very second-rate soldier, but a man who is ignorant of drill may ruin a corps. Nothing is more clearly laid down in the regulations for the British Army than this, that even in those cases where most freedom is given to the soldier to use his discretion, he must never forget that all his movements are to be subordinate to those of the main body. While, then, each rifle volunteer who wishes to be an efficient member of his company should contrive to practise rifle-shooting, each one who is anxious that the corps should be a credit to the Settlement must stick to his drill."

IT is nearly fifty years since Sidonia assured Coningsby that "the Age of Ruins is past;" and now, says *Truth*, some, at least, of the Roman Catholic prelates are beginning to discover that the age of miracles is over. It is satisfactory to find the Archbishop of Amiens sending a pastoral letter to his clergy on the subject of an alleged apparition of the Virgin Mary, in which he declares "the Holy Virgin is thereby made to play a ridiculous and unworthy part," and denounces "the ridiculous illumination and meetings in honour of this imposture."

GOLD AND SILVER.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.)

THE following table shows the imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1881-82:—

IN THE MONTH OF MAY, 1881.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Imports	22,70,344	19,75,709	42,46,053
Exports	14,160	6,54,587	6,68,747
Net Imports	22,56,184	13,21,122	35,77,306
FIRST 2 MONTHS.			
Imports	69,29,473	49,29,130	1,18,58,603
Exports	15,350	13,38,772	13,54,122
Net Imports	69,14,123	35,90,358	1,05,04,481

II.—Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1881-82:—

IN THE MONTH OF MAY, 1881.	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Coins and Bullion received (Assay Value)	3,95,186	2,51,489	6,46,675
Coined & Examined.	Nil	5,57,772	5,57,772
FIRST 2 MONTHS.			
Coins and Bullion received (Assay Value)	4,76,652	2,88,355	7,65,007
Coined & Examined.	Nil	5,57,772	5,57,772

Holloway's Pills.—Weakness and Debility.—Unless the blood be kept in a pure state, the constitution must be weakened and disease supervene. These wonderful Pills possess the power of neutralising and removing all contaminations of the blood and system generally. They quietly but certainly overcome all obstruction tending to produce ill health, and institute regular actions in organs that are faulty from derangement or debility. The dyspeptic, weak, and nervous may rely on these Pills as their best friends and comforters. They improve the appetite and thoroughly invigorate the digestive apparatus. Holloway's Pills have long been known to be the surest preventives of liver complaints, dreadful dropsies, spasms, colic, constipation, and many other diseases always hovering round the feeble and infirm. 47

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

July.	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Byculla. In.	cts.
Previously regtd.	29	21	29	92	26	98	27	84
6 Wednesday	2	96	..		..		..	
7 Thursday	..		0	20	0	8	..	
Total	32	17	30	12	27	6	27	84

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th July 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·625
Temperature of the Air	82·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·9
Dew Point	79·1
Relative humidity of Air	·904
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	7·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	85·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·1
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	457
Fall of Rain*	2·96
Total fall during month	16·48
„ „ year	32·17

*From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(7th July 1881.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Ther. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs		Mls. p. hr.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·566	88·5	s w	15	0·0
Surat	·688	79·1	w	16	0·10
Bombay	·750	85·1	w s w	22	0·00
Karwar	·866	79·6	s w fresh	..	1·88
Ratnagiri	·819	82·8	s w strong	..	1·33
Mangalore	·923	82·4	s	2	0·04
Calicut	.957	78·6	w s w	4	0·61
Cochin	·982	83·5	s w	2	0·00
Masulipatam	·781	86·0	w	..	0·01
Madras	·845	94·5	w s w	11	0·01
Negapatam	·884	89·0	s w	6	00·0

THE WEATHER IN THE DECCAN.

FROM the following reports it will be seen that the monsoon is very favourable so far.

BERAR, July 4.—The monsoon has fairly set in: about one-third the average quantity of rainfall has been registered to end of last month.

BHOSAWAL, July 5.—A sharp shower of rain fell on the 2nd and 3rd, which was sadly needed. There was a very heavy fall of rain last night, and there is every promise of more to come.

IGATPURA TO NAGPORE, July 5.—On the line of the G. I. P. R. there have been falls of rain: at some places the fall was copious.

AURANGABAD, July 5.—Rain has recommenced not a whit too soon. The sowing for the *kharif* crops is being pushed on rapidly.

HINGANGHAT, July 3.—A correspondent writes:—Lots of rain for the past few days; a break is most essential for the young cotton-plants. Rain has fallen between Wardha and Warora, C. P.

AHMEDNAGAR, July 6.—The rainfall has been abundant; a cessation is looked forward to with anxiety. There have been showers of rain daily between Dhond and Manmar

SECUNDERABAD, July 2.—Great anxiety was felt last week in consequence of the rain holding off. All fears have now been dispelled, slight showers of rain having fallen here, while in the districts the fall has been copious. The Hoosainsaugor lake has risen about 2½ feet. The rain gauged this season (to date) is greater than has been registered in either of the past three years. Over 6 inches have been gauged.

BOMBAY SEASONS REPORT.

THE following are the Bombay district season reports for the week ending 29th June:—

Karachi.—No rain; weather sultry. Small-pox in one, measles in two, and fever in four talukas. Locusts in six talukas, some damage in Malir. Wheat, red rice and bajri in Karachi 24, 38 and 34½; Dadu 28, 26 and 28; Sakro 14, 42 and 44; and Sujawal 20, 48 and 56 pounds respectively. River at Kotri on 26th, 15 feet 9 inches against 14 feet 6 inches on same date last year.

Shikarpur.—River 1 inch higher than on same date last year. Cotton picking commenced; kharif progresses rapidly. Public health fair. Shikarpur, wheat 25, jowari 32, and rice 20; Sukkur 26, 40 and 18; and in Larkhana 28½, 38 and 17 pounds respectively.

Hyderabad.—Kharif operations in progress throughout the district. Slight fever in four, measles in two, and small-pox in three talukas. Drizzling on 22nd and 23rd in Hyderabad and Badin; weather warm; dust winds continue; sky cloudy. Locusts in Hyderabad and Sakrand, no damage reported. River 1 foot 2 inches higher on 27th than on same date last year. Wheat 23·8, bajri 44, jowari 40, rice red 30 and rice white 18 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Prospects of peshrus and cotton crops good; sowing kharif crops begun Water in Desert and Begari Canals somewhat lower than on same period last year. Small-pox still prevalent; public health otherwise good. Wheat 25 3-5th, rice 18 4-5th, jowari 42⅔ and bajri 18 4-5th pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Ploughing commenced. Rain ·09, total 1·03. Public health good, wheat 32 and bajri 48 pounds.

Panch Mahals.—No rain; urgently needed; very warm and close. Public health good. Bajri 53, wheat 33 and maize 98 pounds.

Kaira.—Slight rain in Kaira, Anand and Thasra. Ploughing general; sowing begun in a few cases; rain wanted. Public health good. Rice 26⅔, wheat 32⅔ and bajri 35½ pounds.

Broach.—Rain 2·28, total 4·76. Jowari and bajri 36, tur dal and wheat 32 and rice 18 pounds per rupee. Thirteen cholera cases in Uncleshvur, ten deaths; cattle-disease in Jambusar.

Surat.—Rain ·30, total 1·18. Sowing commenced in places. Cholera in Surat, Olpad, Chorasi, Bardoli, and Jalalpor; 564 cases, 236 deaths. Jowari 45 and nagli 48 pounds.

Khandesh.—Rain in eight talukas from 4 to 65 cents; more wanted for sowing. Cholera at Bhusaval, cases 95, deaths 33. Bajri 46⅔ pounds.

Nasick.—No rain except at Igatpuri and Peint; urgently wanted. Prices stationary save wheat. Health good; few cases of cattle-disease in Nandgaon. Wheat 32, bajri 38 and jowari 50.

Thana.—Rain 1·99, total 12·66. Sowing operations nearly completed; rain wanted. Second sort rice 24. Cholera in Bassein and Mahim, cases 37, deaths 21.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain 5·41, total 14·86, being 5·53 below average. Abnormal temperature fell from 2° warm on 22nd to 2° cool on 24th, afterwards nil. Vapour in air normal. Abnormal wind easterly; strong on 24th and 27th.

Colaba.—(Report for week ending 27th ultimo).—Rain 4·30, total 19·21. Weather warm. Small-pox in Alibag; fever in Roha; and cattle-disease in Mahad. Transplantation of rice crops commenced in all talukas. Rice second sort 28 pounds 9 tolas and tur dal second sort 22 pounds 38 tolas per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 3·94. Weather cloudy and sultry. agricultural operations delayed for want of rain. No more cholera cases; fever in three talukas. Rice 14-10, nagli 18-64 and vari 18-27.

Poona.—Average prices, bajri 45 and jowari 63 pounds: in Poona bajri 41 and jowari 52. Rain ·76 in Maval, none elsewhere; sowing delayed.

Ahmednagar.—Rain maximum in Parner 1·13, minimum in Jamkhed ·07, none elsewhere. Sowing of mung and urid in progress in Jamkhed, in rest delayed for want of rain. Slight cattle-disease in three talukas. Jowari maximum 108 pounds in Jamkhed, minimum 60 in Kopargaon: bajri 72 in Jamkhed, 48 in Kopargaon.

Sholapur.—Rain ·14, total 4·58, Cattle-disease in three talukas. Jowari 77 pounds 8 tolas and bajri 59 pounds 16 tolas.

Satara.—Rain ·11, in talukas slight; more urgently wanted. Sowing operations arrested; great scarcity of water and fodder. Bajri 54·35 and jowari 54·10.

Kaladgi.—Rain maximum in Bijapur ·73, minimum Bagalkot ·34, scarcely any in other talukas; more urgently required. Slight cattle-disease in Hungund. Jowari 84 and bajri 78 pounds.

Belgaum.—No rain except in Changad and a few cents in Belgaum; required throughout; sowing stopped; water becoming very scarce. Jowari 65 and bajri 66 pounds.

Dharwar.—Slight cattle-disease in two pethas and six talukas; ague in two pethas and three talukas. Jowari 82, rice 30, and tur dal 38 pounds. Rain in Dharwar five, Gadag six, and Ron 82 cents; urgently wanted everywhere; sowing retarded; young crops withering for want of rain; scarcity of drinking water in Nargund, Kalghatgi and Kod.

Kanara.—Rain in Karwar 2·63, total 15·57; Kumta 1·84; Sirsi ·04 and Haliyal ·17; rain wanted for rice plants. Cattle-disease in four talukas; fever prevails. Rice common Karwar 15, district 15 9-10th seers.

Rajkot.—Weather cloudy, rain light showers. Health good. Bajri 42 and jowari 52 pounds.

Wadhwan.—General health good. Light rain throughout Jhalavad Prant. Jowari 46 and bajri 42.

Baroda.—Rain 1·24, total 2·77. Kharif sowing commenced in Navsari and Baroda divisions. Cholera continues in Navsari and Baroda divisions, total cases in Baroda city 148, deaths 76 during week. Bajri 39 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.

General Remarks.—Sowing operations begun, but retarded for want of rain. Slight rain everywhere but insufficient, urgently wanted in south of Presidency where water is scarce. Cholera increasing—Surat 564 cases, 236 deaths; Baroda 148 cases, 76 deaths; Broach 13 cases, 10 deaths; Thana 37 cases, 21 deaths.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—The facility with which this Oil is digested is one of its peculiar characteristics. Dr. Edgar Sheppard, Professor of Psychological Medicine, King's College, writes: "Dr. Sheppard has made extensive use of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and has great pleasure in testifying to its superiority over every other preparation to be met with in this country. It has the rare excellence of being well borne and assimilated by stomachs which reject the ordinary Oils." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Band, H M.'s Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, this evening.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 6th:—Henry Balckow (s), from Bussorah.

VESSEL SAILED.—The following vessel sailed yesterday:—Burmah (s), to Kurrachee.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s Marine Battalion at the Apollo Bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March		
Overture	The Barber of Seville	Rossini.
Russian Dance	Pas des Patineurs	Godfrey.
Selection	Romeo e Giulietta	Gounod.
Valse	Abschied von Munchen	Gung'l.
Galop	Wildbad Eisenbahn	Kuhner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Prema Moora, a private coachman, sustained a fracture of four of his ribs on the right side, the result of his horse bolting and knocking him down.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.—There will be a game on Saturday afternoon, weather permitting, beginning at 2-30. Members who wish to play are requested to send their names to the Cricket Secretary, or to write them on the notice-board at the Gymkhana.

COTTON CROPS.—The young plants in the Hingunghat district are about two inches high, and in Khandeish (Bhosawal side) about an inch high. In Berar the sowing has just been completed. Prospects are very favourable.

AHMEDABAD WATER-SUPPLY.—It is stated that a surplus which the Ahmedabad Municipality accounts show this year is to be utilized in providing means for carrying the water of the Sabermati to dwelling houses in the city.

BERAR.—Colonel Bell, Judicial Commissioner, H.A.D., has returned from leave and assumed charge of his office at Akola from Colonel Bushby, who reverts to his substantive post as Deputy Commissioner, Buldana District.

THEFT AT GIRGAUM BACK-ROAD.—Moonshee Abdool Salem, residing at Girgaum Back-road, reported to the police on Wednesday last the theft of a gold watch, valued at Rs. 257, from his premises.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Lower Mahim, on view of the body of Babajee Vittoo, a toddy-drawer, who accidentally fell off a toddy-tree, and died from the effects of the injuries he thereby sustained. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEFRAUDING THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—Haya Dowlut and Makundass Hanoomundass were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of defrauding the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, by travelling without tickets in a third-class carriage from Ahmedabad to Bombay. They were each fined Rs. 7.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Fakeer Ismail, a domestic servant to Kusroo Hajee Mahabool, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a silk-and-gold embroidered cloth and a copper pot, the property of his master. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 27th June was Rs. 18,10,692. In addition silver received during the week Rs. 7,614. Deduct new coin paid during the week Rs. 2. The balance left was Rs. 18,18,304. There is, in addition, 10,196 Rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

A REFRACTORY SEAMAN.—J. Patterson, the 3rd Engineer of the P. and O. steamship Gwalior, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of wilful breach of duty, caused by drunkenness, on the 24th June last, and also of wilful disobedience, in refusing to do duty on board that vessel on the same date. He was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment in the House of Correction.

CHOLERA AT BHOSAWUL.—A correspondent writes from Bhosawul, 5th July:—Cholera is very much on the decrease since a few heavy showers of rain fell. Yesterday there were only three deaths in the native town. Since the 19th ultimo (the first outbreak of cholera) the total number of cases is set down at 241, of which 103 proved fatal. The greatest number of deaths reported in one day was 21. The European com[illegible] has enjoyed an immunity from the disease.

THEFT AT RAMWADY.—Mr. J[illegible]Y. Glansey, a Conductor in the Commissariat [illegible]artment, reported to the police on Wednesday [illegible]st the theft at his premises, in Ramwady, of sundry articles of jewellery, of the aggregate value of Rs. 105, consisting of a gold chain and four gold rings. These articles are said to have been abstracted from a small wooden box, which contained a number of other jewels which were left untouched. Three of the servants of the complainant have been arrested under suspicion.

THE MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE PREMISES.—The premises known as the Mazagon Police Office, containing by admeasurement 12,056 square yards of ground, with the large upper-storeyed bungalow, in the occupation of the Commissioner of Police, were put up to sale on Wednesday last by Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, by order of the Land Mortgage Bank of India. There were only a few bidders present. The bidding, which commenced with Rs. 20,000, halted at Rs. 38,000; and the property was bought in at Rs. 40,000.

SOME EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—Portion of a five-storeyed house, situated in Borah Bazaar, Fort, belonging to Vussonjee Jewraj, fell in on Wednesday last. The house had been unoccupied for the past twelve months, being in a dilapidated state.—The roof of a large shed, used as a wood depôt, situated in Borah Bazaar-street, Fort, suddenly fell in on Wednesday last, two labourers, who were turning the tiles of the roof at the time, sustaining slight injuries. They were taken home by their friends, after being attended to at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital.

SIR STEWART BAYLEY ON TOUR.—Sir Stewart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I. and C.I.E., the Resident at Hyderabad, did not arrive at Akola on the 30th ultimo, owing to the inclement state of the weather, but arrived on Saturday evening, the 2nd instant, by the Nagpore passenger train. The st[illegible]house was decorated, and a guard of honour of the Berar Volunteer Rifle Company was formed (32 men) in command of Captain Little (Sanitary Commissioner, H.A. D.), a company of Infantry, H.C., and a few men of the Berar Police. The district officers were introduced to the Resident. Owing to the wet weather, the affair was on the whole very tame. Sir Stewart Bayley left Akola on Sunday night, the 3rd instant, by the "Up" Nagpore mixed train for Hyderabad *viâ* Manmad and Dhond.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 5th July, was 466, being 72 less than in the previous week, 115 more than the week ending 6th July, 1880, and 2 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 318 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 35·66. There were 103 deaths from remittent fever, being 14 less than the previous week and 10 less than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 66, 25, and 14, respectively, as compared with 28, 15, and 14 last year. There were 39 deaths from cholera last week as compared with 22 in the week previous. The following remark is appended by the Heath Officer to hi return:—"As there is no allowance made for the increase of population, natural and extraordinary, during recent years, the percentages of mortality are unreliable.

CONCERT AT MAZAGON.—On Wednesday evening a concert in aid of the schools belonging to St. Peter's Church, was given at the Boys' School-rooms. Some of the best known amateurs in Bombay had promised their aid, and a choice programme was presented which brought together a large audience. The entertainment began with the glee "Awake, Æolian Lyre," sung by a large choir of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Shepherd conducted with much taste and precision, and when the singers had overcome a momentary nervousness, the piece went very well. Miss De Souza then delighted her auditors with a "Caprice Brillant" of Jules Brissac; and she was followed by Mr. Stranack, who gave "I Fear no Foe" with good effect. Mrs. Adam was to have sung the next song, but was prevented by medical advice from being present. Mrs. Higgins, at very short notice, prettily sang "Darby and Joan" in substitution, and was well received. Then came a trio from Stundall Bennett's "May Queen," exquisitely sung by Mrs. Anderson, and Messrs. Wyer and Ker. Mrs. Anderson again came forward, and receiving a well-merited éncore to "When the Heart was Young," sang most sweetly and effectively "Twickenham Ferry." Handel's grand "Toll for the Brave" was then given by Mr. Wyer with feeling and solemnity. The trio and chorus sung as a glee, "Ye Shepherds, tell me," concluded the first part. Mrs. Hathornthwaite opened the second part with a brilliantly played pianoforte solo; and Messrs. Ker and Penrose followed with a delightful duet, "Dresden China," sung by Captain Dixon with excellent effect, was substituted at very short notice for a song of Mrs. Adam's, and after Mr. Ker had given "the Bedouin Love song," Mrs. Anderson sang "Through the Golden Woods", in lieu of the two on the programme, exceedingly well. Mr. Wyer gave with much rollicking spirit the humorous and incredible "Boatswain's Story," and being loudly éncored, sang "Yankee Doodle." The glee "Here in Cool Spot" concluded a very enjoyable entertainment. The managers of the schools have to thank these and some other ladies and gentlemen not only for the pleasure which their efforts gave, but also for having added to their funds the handsome sum of Rs. 300.

THE BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in the chair.

The Chairman began by congratulating the shareholders upon the most successful result of the operations of the company during the past year. He said that the sum available in the directors' hands for division was nearly three-quarters of a lac—an amount unequalled in any previous year, except 1875. It had been proposed to give back Rs. 4,437 as bonus to insurers. The advisability of the course, in these days of close competition and underbidding, was self-evident. As to the bonus of Rs. 600 proposed to be given to the office establishment, he (the Chairman) was sure they would agree with the directors in thinking that it was well earned.

After the directors' report was approved and confirmed, it was proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund, and seconded by Mr. Slight, and carried, that out of the amount of profit available for division, namely, Rs. 740,37-12-4, a dividend of Rs. 300 per share be declared payable, absorbing Rs. 45,000; that a bonus, payable forthwith, of ten per cent. on the gross premium be returned on all policies issued during the year, absorbing Rs. 4,437-7-11; that Rs 24,000 be added to the reserve fund, which will then amount to Rs. 1,39,245-13-1; and that Rs. 600-4-5 be paid as bonus to the office establishment.

The Chairman then said that Mr. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habeebhoy retired by rotation from the board of directors. Mr. Dinshaw wished to sever his connection with the company. Hereupon several shareholders expressed a strong desire that Mr. Dinshaw should give his valuable services to the company by continuing to remain on the board. Mr. Dinshaw having acceded to their wishes, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. M. Setna, Messrs. Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit and Ahmedbhoy Habeebhoy were re-elected directors.

Votes of thanks to the directors, secretaries, and managers, and to the Chairman, brought the proceedings to a close.

An extraordinary general meeting of the company was then held, at which it was resolved by a large majority that the word "five" be struck out from clause 84 of the articles of association of the company, and that there be substituted therefor the words "seven and a half." The object of the resolution, as explained by the Chairman, is to raise the commission of the secretaries, Messrs. Forbes and Co., from five to seven and a half per cent.; as taking their trouble and expense into consideration, the commission they got at present was not quite sufficient.

The meeting then separated.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

AN ENQUIRY IN LUNACY.

IN THE MATTER OF NANBAI, WIDOW OF PURSHOTUM RAMJEE.

MR. LANG, instructed by Mr. Sayani, on behalf of Ookerda Damjee and Premjee Cooverjee, the petitioners, applied that a day might be appointed for investigating whether Nanbai is a lunatic, incapable of taking care of herself and managing her affairs. In support of his application, the learned counsel read affidavits made by the petitioners and Dr. James Anderson. The first petitioner was a partner of the alleged lunatic's late husband. She returned to Bombay from a pilgrimage on the 27th ultimo, when she was all right. Some days afterwards, when she was told that she would have to give evidence in a suit filed against her in this court, she became excited. The excitement continued for two days, and on examination by Dr. Anderson, she was pronounced to be insane. On Monday last, she was examined by Dr. Anderson, Dr. Murphy, of the Lunatic Asylum, and Dr. Sidney Smith, who were all of opinion that she was of unsound mind. The suit in question has been filed by her daughter Dewcabai, against the alleged lunatic and Burjorjee Pallonjee Meherjee, for the administration of the estate and for taking accounts; and the learned counsel said it was necessary to appoint a fit and proper committee for the management of the suit. His Lordship ordered an enquiry to be held before him in chambers on the 16th instant, when Nanbai was to attend in person, unless Dr. Murphy certified that there would be danger to her; in which case His Lordship would examine her elsewhere, or have her examined by somebody. Dr. Anderson and Dr. Murphy were to attend the enquiry in chambers, of which notice was to be given to Dewcabai, Carra Damjee, and Cooverjee, father of the petitioner, Premjee.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

A SUIT AGAINST A MILL COMPANY.

JOOSUB HAJEE AHMED VS. THE FLEMING SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE plaintiff in this suit seeks for a declaration that he is entitled to be paid Rs. 75,000, as the proper equivalent of the value of his 50 shares in the company, out of the Rs. 90,000 set apart by the liquidators of the company in the Bank of Bombay. The Advocate General and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Macfarlane, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Starling and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for the official liquidators of the new company; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Telang for two creditors of the old company.

The circumstances of the case are rather curious, shewing how a shareholder who holds his own against life agents and easy-going liquidators might place himself in a position of some advantage against his adversaries. The plaintiff was a shareholder of the Old Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, of which Nursey Kessowjee and Co. were the agents, and held 50 shares. At a meeting held on the 31st July, 1878, it was resolved to wind up the company voluntarily: and Mesers. Jehangir Gustadjee and N. R. Ranina were appointed liquidators to sell and transfer the property of the company to the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, receiving as consideration certain shares of the new for distribution amongst the shareholders of the old company. At the meetings at which the abovementioned resolutions were passed, the plaintiff, as a shareholder, dissented from the resolutions, and subsequently gave notice of his dissent to the liquidators. In August, 1878, the defendants, through their solicitors, offered to purchase the plaintiff's 50 shares at Rs. 1,200 per share; but the plaintiff declined the offer, requesting that the question of price should be referred to arbitration. Shapurjee Burjorjee Broacha on behalf of the liquidators, and Treebhowandas Luloobhoy on behalf of the plaintiff, were appointed arbitrators; but delays occurred, and no award was made when the time for making it expired. In December, 1878, when the liquidators had handed over to the new company the assets of the old, the plaintiff enquired of them whether they had set apart a sum of money for the purpose of meeting his claim in respect of his 50 shares when it should be determined by arbitration; but the liquidators declined to give him any information on the subject. The assets of the old company continued to be in the possession of the liquidators of the new company. In April, 1879, this court confirmed the sale of the property and assets of the old to the new company, subject to a condition that Rs. 90,000 should be set apart out of the proceeds to secure the interest of the plaintiff and Dr. Hormusjee Bejonjee Dantra as dissentient shareholders of the old company. In pursuance of that order, the liquidators of the new company had deposited Rs. 90,000 in the Bank of Bombay; and it was out of this sum that the plaintiff claimed to recover Rs. 75,000 as the value of his 50 shares. By an order of the court made in July, 1879, the plaintiff was to be at liberty to take or continue such proceedings as he might be advised for the purpose of ascertaining the sum to be paid him for his interest in the old company; and he had elected to proceed in this suit.

In their defence, the liquidators of the new company contended that, assuming the allegations of the plaintiff to be true—and they put him to the proof thereof—he was not entitled to require the liquidators of the old company to purchase his interest under the provisions of section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act, inasmuch as his notices were not given in accordance with the terms of the section. The defendants believed that the old company, at the time the resolutions for winding it up were passed, was insolvent, and that the interest of the plaintiff in respect of the shares held by him was of no value; and they submitted that plaintiff, as a dissentient shareholder, was not entitled to be paid anything out of the assets, in preference to the unpaid creditors of that company. They further submitted that, inasmuch as the whole assets in their hands were insufficient to pay the creditors of the old as well as the new company, who are to be paid only rateably, the plaintiff was not entitled to be paid any part of the sum of Rs. 90,000 now in the Bank of Bombay.

The hearing of counsels' arguments occupied the day.

THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. WARDEN, Third Judge.)

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS
VS.
N. MONSINHO SOARES.

SUIT ON A NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT.

THIS was a case brought to recover Rs. 435 due to the plaintiff as the payee and endorsee of a bill of exchange, plus the interest. It appears that the defendant, Mr. Soares, is a Commission Agent in Bombay. In the month of May, 1880, he indented for certain goods from Messrs. Aillard, Guillaud and Co., which he received, as well as certain other articles for which he had not indented. On the 8th January, 1881, defendant returned to the said company the goods not ordered out by him, with a draft for 433fr. for the price of the articles thus returned, and for a previous balance in his favour remaining in the company's hands. He learned by a letter, dated the 26th January, 1881, from the said company, as also from that of the plaintiff, dated 16th February, 1881, that the draft had been dishonoured. On the 8th December, 1880, defendant accepted the bill of exchange in suit for the amount mentioned therein, being under the impression that the said company would honour his draft. Defendant appears to have paid Rs. 345 on the bill of exchange; but his draft was forwarded for collection through the plaintiff. Defendant wrote to plaintiff that he refused to pay the balance on bill in suit, because a part of the goods had never been ordered out by him. In another letter, plaintiff agreed to allow a concession of 100fr. on the bill if paid, but defendant claimed the full amount of his draft, and would be willing to give over all the proceeds of the articles after their final sale. Mr. Sealy, pleader, appeared for defendant, and Mr. Fraser for plaintiff. Mr. Sealy tried to prove that M. Francis Vouillon, Manager of the Bombay Branch of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, was really the Agent to Messrs. Auillard, Guillaud, but His Honour, on observing that the defendant had agreed to pay in one of his letters the said bill of exchange, decided the case in favour of plaintiff, with costs: whereupon Mr. Sealy asked that the amount might be paid by instalments, but His Honour replied that the court at present had not power to do so in a summary suit.

BENGAL.

A HOSPITAL FOR EUROPEANS AT DARJILING.—Work has already been commenced on the new hospital for Europeans at Darjiling. As an instance of native liberality, we are told that the Maharaja of Bardwan, on learning the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor to establish a large Provincial Hospital at Darjiling for European patients, promptly wrote offering the valuable site known as "Annandale" as a free gift to Government, to be utilized for the above purpose. Sir A. Eden at once ordered a Committee to inspect and report upon the site. For several reasons, but chiefly because this site would be too restricted for a building the size of that designed by Mr. Martin, it has been decided to adhere to the site originally selected, *viz.*, that on the Old Post Office Hill.—*Englishman.*

METEOROLOGY IN WESTERN INDIA.

THE following is Mr. Chambers's Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department of Western India for the year 1880-81:—

Up to the end of the year 1879-80 the operations of the Meteorological Department of Western India were almost exclusively confined to the climatological branch of the science of meteorology, but during the past year an important step has been taken towards utilizing the observations for the more immediate practical purpose of giving warning to the various ports of the approach of cyclonic storm. This step consists in the establishment of a system of daily telegraphic weather reports from seven stations on the west coast of India and from three on the Coromandel coast, viz:—Karachi, Surat, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Negapatam, Madras, and Masulipatam.

The observations telegraphed are those recorded daily at the observatories at 10 a.m. The telegrams begin to arrive about 12-30 p.m., and as fast as they come in, the telegraphic code words are translated into the corresponding instrumental readings. These are corrected and reduced, and entered on a chart and also in the daily telegraphic weather report, a specimen copy of which is appended. The last telegrams usually arrive about 3 p.m., and in about an hour afterwards a copy of the daily report is ready for despatch to the Port Officer, why posts it up at his office for inspection, and gives the information to the *Times of India* for publication in the next morning's paper. A form, giving the principal items of information, is also filled up at the Meteorological Office for daily publication in the *Bombay Gazette.*

In the event of threatening weather being reported from any of the coast stations, special telegraphic reports are called for from all the Government Observatories in the neighbourhood of the disturbance, and a special telegram is despatched to the Post Officer at Bombay describing the observed indications. If the disturbance should threaten any of the Bombay ports, warning telegrams are at once sent to them. The following are the ports which have been selected by the Bombay Government to receive these warning telegrams, and to exhibit the storm warning signals:—Kurrachee, Bombay Castle, A. Prince's Dock, B. Colaba Point, (*a*) Kenneri, Ratnagiri, Vingorla, A. Vingorla Rocks, (*a*) Malvan, Karwar, A. Oyster Rock Light House, Kumta. The object aimed at in this appendix is, as far as present circumstances will permit, to secure conformity with the storm warning system in use at home. During the past year special telegraphic reports have been called for on two occasions, but it has been necessary to issue warning telegrams only once, to the ports southward of Bombay on the 21st November, 1880, when a cyclone was crossing the southern portion of the Indian Peninsula.

It will be noticed that the chief defects of this storm warning system (which, however, is avowedly only in its initiatory stage) are—1st, the paucity of the regular reporting stations, the data from which are, by themselves, insufficient to determine the general character of a disturbance, owing to the fact that it is impossible to draw isobaric and other lines from the observations of stations situated along a straight coast line like the west coast of India; and 2nd, the delay which arises in calling for additional information from other stations after the detection of some suspicious feature in one or more of the regular reports, and which must frequently result in the special telegraphic information arriving too late to be of much use.

There is also a somewhat serious defect in the character of the daily reports, viz., the absence of any information as to the *velocity* of the wind *at the time* of observation. This arises from there being no provision in the meteorological telegraph code for the transmission of this important piece of information. The total movement of the wind during the preceding twenty-four hours is transmitted, but this is of much less use for storm warning purposes. It is hoped that a revision of the code will shortly remove this defect.

It now seems quite possible to make use of meteorological observations, not merely for storm warning purposes, but also for the more important object of forecasting in a general way, the character of a coming monsoon season. In my last report I pointed out that there is on the average in the Bombay Presidency a definite relation between the height of the barometer and the quantity of the rainfall, the latter being above the average when the former is below it and *vice versa.* It also appears from the report of the Indian Famine Commission that all the great scarcities and famines in India have been caused by deficient rainfall. If, therefore, the above relation between the height of the barometer and the quantity of the rainfall holds good generally in India, it would follow that all the past great scarcities and famines should have occurred at or soon after a period of excessively high barometric pressure, and such, as far back as meteorological observation goes, really appears to have been the case. The great famine of 1876—1878 was accompanied by the highest mean barometric pressure on record. The Rajputana famine of 1868-1869 occurred soon after a wave of very high pressure. The Orissa famine of 1865-66 was also immediately preceded by a similar wave of high pressure, and, speaking generally, past famines have occurred during or soon after periods when the barometer was unusually high. There is good reason, therefore, for believing that if these waves of high or low pressure could by any means be anticipated, the corresponding character of the accompanying rainfall might be foreseen. Now I have recently found that the abnormal barometric movements of long period are similar in character at widely separated stations, but with this important difference, the movements occur at the more westerly stations much earlier than at the more easterly ones; for instance, between Bombay and Calcutta, there is an average difference in time of more than two-and-a-half months. Bombay being first affected. It follows, therefore, that the observed barometric movements at westerly stations might be utilized to forecast the general character of the impending changes at the more easterly ones, much in the same manner as the knowledge of the existence of a cyclonic disturbance at one part of the earth's surface can be utilized for forecasting the character of impending changes at those places towards which the vortex is advancing. From this point of view the observations recorded at Zanzibar during the past year by Dr. C. T. Peters become especially interesting. Comparing them with the observations of previous years, recorded by Dr. Robb and with those recorded in Western India, it would appear that a wave of moderately high pressure has been slowly passing over the Arabian Sea, between April, 1880, and June of the present year. The highest point of the wave appears to have passed over Zanzibar in October, 1880, since which time the abnormal pressure has, on the whole, been falling, at least up to May last, when the pressure was slightly below the average. At Bombay, however, the pressure did not rise above the average till June, 1880, two months later than at Zanzibar, and the highest point of the wave was not reached till January of the present year, about three months later than at Zanzibar. The general course of the Bombay curve has since been downwards, following the Zanzibar curve at an interval of two or three months. "As far therefore as a judgment can be formed from these results, it would seem probable that the pressure at Bombay will fall to, or below, the average in July or August next, and if so, at least an average rainfall during one, if not both, of those months may be anticipated."

OBSERVATORIES.

The number of observatories which sent in complete registers remained the same as in the previous year, viz., twenty-two; but a set of instruments has been supplied to the Port Officer at Calicut to enable him to forward daily telegraphic weather reports to this office, in connection with the new storm warning system. If this be included there are now twenty-three observatories working under the supervision of this office. The old observatories at Belgaum and Poona were closed during the year, after having worked for a year along with the new ones at the same stations, so as to provide the means of connecting the old series of observations with the new. The height above sea-level of the Bickaneer Observatory has been determined during the year, and that of Ratnagiri has been verified. The list of observatories and the names of the supervising officers and of the observers are given in Appendix III.

INSPECTION OF OBSERVATORIES.

During the past year I have inspected the observatories at Poona, Surat, Rajkot, Deesa, Mount Abu, Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind), and Jacobabad.

Poona.—The old Observatory at Wanowrie. The chief object of my visit to this observatory was to compare the barometer with the travelling standards before finally removing it and the rest of the instruments to Bombay, and closing the observatory. The index error was found to be the same as by the previous comparison in 1879. It was anticipated that this instrument, after having been in use probably for upwards of 25 years, might, when inverted for removal, be found in a leaky condition, and such was the case; but by the adoption of suitable precautions it was safely carried to Bombay, and on arrival there, found to be uninjured, the index error being unaltered. The thermometers and other instruments were also carefully packed and taken to Bombay, where they were compared with the standards throughout the whole range of their variation when under observation.

The new Observatory at Yaravda:—Everything at this observatory, except the embossing anemograph, was found in good order. In my last report, I mentioned the defects of this instrument, one of which was that the apparatus which records the wind direction was very liable to get out of order. This defect has now been overcome by adding two new collars and a new brass piece, which together prevent the connecting endless chain from slipping, while leaving it free to move without any increase of friction. The remaining great defect, viz., the failure of the instrument to record calms, and the consequent loss of the time record on all such occasions, cannot be overcome in any similar manner.

Surat.—All the instruments at this observatory were found in good order. The comparisons with the standards gave the results shown in Appendix IV. The small anemometer, which at this station is erected on a post at the Castle two miles from the observatory, was in good order, but the flag used for finding the wind direction was too small and not well fixed—defects which I rectified. Instead of relying upon any makeshift arrangement for finding the wind direction, or of using vanes of the common kind, all of which give the very roughest approximations to the truth, it would, I think, be a great improvement if the small Robinson's anemometers were fitted with windmill vanes of the Beckley pattern of a suitable size, but without any of the self-recording attachments. The instrument-makers do not include such instruments in their catalogues, but there could be no difficulty in constructing them.

Rajkot.—At this station the instruments were found in good order, but the thatch of the meteorological shed was growing thin, and the fence round the radiation thermometers needed some repairs which have since been executed. The instruments were as usual compared with the standards, and the observer's methods of observation were carefully checked and found to be correct in every particular.

Deesa.—Everything was in good order at this station. The usual comparisons of the instruments with the standards were made, and the large anemograph was taken to pieces and cleaned, evidently not before it was needed, although the anemograms had shown no signs of a lack of freedom in the movements of the instrument.

Mount Abu.—All was in good condition except the nocturnal radiation thermometer, which had been reported broken. It was replaced by a new instrument which I had taken with me for that purpose. I noticed that the inner surface of the glass jacket of the solar thermometer was becoming slightly dimmed, particularly near the two bits of packing which support the thermometer at the upper and lower extremities of the tube. It is not improbable that this cause alone will produce a gradual change in the readings of this instrument, and thus prevent any reliable conclusions with regard to the secular variations of the intensity of the solar rays being drawn from its indications.

Karachi.—On arrival at this station, I found the observer had died a few days before, and that the man who was taking the observations had but partially learned how to perform the meteorological duties. I put him through a course of instruction, and he has since carried on the work satisfactorily. The instruments were all in good order, as will be seen from the results of the comparisons with the standards given in Appendix IV.

Hyderabad (Sind).—This observatory was closed at the time of my visit, and all the instruments, except the rain gauge, had been sent to the K[illegible] Observatory, for safe keeping, where I co[illegible] them with the standards and found them [illegible] order. The Hyderabad Observatory had be[illegible] on the departure of the troops (and with t[illegible] Hospital Assistant who was also observer) to the fr[illegible]tier, and such was the demand for hospital [illegible]nates caused by the war, that it was impos[illegible] several months to re-open the observatory. The in[illegible]fluence of the war has also been felt at seve[illegible] other observatories, as will be seen by the fre[illegible] changes of superintendents and observers s[illegible] the list which forms Appendix III. These chan[illegible] are, under ordinary circumstances, much more frequent than is desirable, and, when they take place, as they often must, at very short notice, it is [illegible]ticable for the new observer to be put th[illegible] a proper training by his predecessor before the [illegible] leaves the station, much more to find time for the deputation of the new man to the Bombay Of[illegible] for a course of instruction. The work done [illegible] such circumstances is consequently not unfrequently of an inferior character for a time.

Jacobabad.—All was in fairly good order except the radiation thermometers, one of which had apparently burst, a day or two before my arrival. The other, the nocturnal radiation thermometer, had 4½ degrees of condensed spirit at the upper end of the tube. The observer himself put this instrument into proper order on the defect being pointed out to him, but he said he had not noticed it, and it certainly would not have been seen without careful scrutiny; nevertheless, as the liability of these instruments to become de[illegible] in this manner is so distinctly pointed out both in the instruction book and in a special set of memoranda pasted on a board for guidance, and as the defect is so easily rectified, there is very little excuse for having the instrument out of order.

METEOROLOGICAL ERECTIONS.

The thermometer shed at Karwar having been blown down (fortunately without injury to more than one of the thermometers) a new one of a more substantial character has been erected. Sanction was also given during the year for the erection of the anemograph tower at Belgaum, and it has since been completed, and the anemograph set to work. Various needful petty repairs at other stations have also been executed.

INSTRUMENTS AND THEIR VERIFICATION.

The instruments issued during the year, and the observatories to which they have been sent, are shown in the following table:—

Instruments issued between the 1st April 1880 and the 31st March 1881.

Jacobabad, 1 solar thermometer; 1 grass thermometer; total 2. Bickaneer, 1 barometer; 2 solar thermometer; 3 grass thermoter; 1 rain measuring glass; total 7. Karachi, 2 dry maximum; 2 solar thermometer; 1 anemometer; total 5. Deesa, 1 barometer; 1 dry maximum; total 2. Mount Abu, 1 dry maximum; 2 grass thermometer; total 3. Neemuch, 1 barometer; 1 grass thermometer; 1 anemometer; total 3. Indore, 3 barometer; total 3. Rajkot, 1 grass thermoter; total 1. Surat, 1 anemometer; total 1. Akola, 1 dry bulb of hygrometer; 1 wet bulb of hygrometer; 1 grass thermometer; total 3. Chikalda, 1 dry maximum; total 1. Malegaon, 1 grass thermometer; total 1. Poona, 2 grass thermometer; total 2. Sholapur, 1 solar thermometer; 2 grass thermometer; total 3. Belgaum, 2 grass thermometer; total 2. Carwar, 1 dry maximum; 1 grass thermometer; total 2. Calicut, 1 barometer; 1 dry bulb of hygrometer; 1 wet bulb of hygrometer; 1 anemometer; 1 rain gauge; 2 rain measuring glass; total 7.

With the exception of one solar thermometer and two nocturnal radiation thermometers, which were furnished with correction tables when received from Calcutta, all the instruments issued were verified, as in previous years, at this office.

TRAINING OF OBSERVERS.

No observers have been trained at this office during the year, but it was necessary to send a clerk from Bombay to the Malegaon Observatory to teach the observer how to perform his duties, and an observer for the Hyderabad Observatory was trained at Kurrachee by the observer at that station who had been taught by my[illegible] tour of inspection. However [illegible] it may [illegible] each observer, before being [illegible] work, should be put [illegible] at this office; the fa[illegible] hold their observers [illegible] other offices, renders [illegible]rity of cases, for [illegible] liminary course of instruction, and it [illegible]cessary to rely upon [illegible] information as they are able to obtain from their predecessors and from the instruction book, supplemented by correspondence between this office and the officers in charge of the observatories, pointing out defects as they arise, and the proper modes of correcting them. In some instances the supervising officers have taken much interest in the work, and have afforded me very material assistance, for which my special acknowledgments are due.

METHODS OF OBSERVATION AND REDUCTION.

The only change during the year in the methods of reducing the observations was the introduction of a method of correcting the indications of the anemometers for stoppages during the short intervals when they are out of action for cleaning or slight repairs. Formerly, it was the practice to reject a day's record whenever it was incomplete, but now the velocity of the wind before the stoppage, the interval of the stoppage, and the velocity after re-starting the instrument, are all written down, and it thus becomes possible to apply a suitable correction for the loss of the record during the interval of inaction.

The traces of the new Robinson-Beckley anemograph at the inland station, Deesa, have brought to light a remarkable phenomenon, which will render it necessary to modify or extend the usual methods of tabulating and reducing the records of these instruments. I allude to the very great variability of the wind direction during the day-time, and the very evident diurnal period which this variability undergoes. It is of such magnitude, and changes so rapidly, that it becomes no longer allowable, even as an approximation, to assume that the wind, for so short an interval as an hour, may, without sensible error, be regarded as blowing from a constant direction, and the task of resolving the wind into its mechanical components thus becomes exceedingly complicated, if not altogether impracticable, and the only true solution of the problem would require the use of some mechanism which would act the part played by the wind component integrator of Dr. Oettingen. Possibly some less accurate, but more convenient, method of correcting the results might be devised, but this would at least involve the tabulation of the amount of variation which the wind direction undergoes during each hour. In fact the hourly tabulations of the velocity and the *mean* direction give but a very rough idea of the wind's behaviour at an inland station. This matter is of great importance with regard to the explanation of the diurnal hot winds, or "winds of elastic expansion" as Mr. Blanford has called them, and I am by no means sure that the whole theory will not be found to lie in the fact of the great variability of the wind direction; for it is quite certain that if this element of the wind's behaviour be disregarded, the results would exhibit peculiarities such as have been pointed out by Mr. Blanford in his paper on the "Winds of Calcutta," and by myself in my paper on the "Winds of Karachi." The great definiteness of the phenomenon above mentioned, will be seen from the following statement of the mean hourly range of the variability of the wind direction at Deesa during the month of March, 1881.

Hour, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, noon.
1·8, 1·4, 0·9, 2·0, 0·8, 1·6, 2·6, 2·9, 3·6, 7·0, [illegible]
Hour, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, m[illegible]
Points, 8·0, 8·1, 5·6, 5·0, 1·8, 1·4, 2·3, 1·8, 2·1, [illegible]
2·5.

In considering the significance of these figures it must be borne in mind that there is nothing [illegible] nature of pendulous oscillation about the wi[illegible] of the Deesa anemograph, as it is a windm[illegible] of the Beckley pattern.

The method at present adopted of correct[illegible] readings of solar thermometers might, I t[illegible] improved, if it is at all worth while to apply [illegible]tions to such results as these instruments [illegible] able of affording. The metho[illegible] present i[illegible] to apply a constant correction [illegible] each read[illegible] constant being the average difference of [illegible] than thirty simultaneous readings of the ins[illegible] and an arbitrary standard; but theory and [illegible]tion seem to imply that it would be more c[illegible] multiply the excess of the reading of the so[illegible]mometer over that of the air thermometer [illegible]struments being first corrected for error of [illegible]tion), by a constant *factor*, in order to obta[illegible] sult approximately comparable with th[illegible] from the standard instrument. Even in th[illegible] however, there would still remain differenc[illegible] differences of sensitiveness of the instrum[illegible] gradual dimming of the inner surfaces of [illegible] jackets, and other causes, which could [illegible] allowed for, and I think it is very doubtful [illegible] it is worth while to incur the labour of [illegible] correction, with so little prospect of arriving [illegible] end at definite comparable results.

CHARACTER OF THE METEOROLOGICAL R[illegible] FOR THE YEAR 1880.

With the exceptions noted below, all the [illegible]logical registers for the year 1880 bear a high [illegible]ter for accuracy, and even with regard to [illegible]ceptions it is satisfactory to be able to [illegible] the defects are in no case due to deliberate [illegible]ty, but in all, as already mentioned, to [illegible]perience on the part of the observers [illegible] taking up the work of meteorological registration. The exceptions are, inaccuracy of the barometric observations at Sholapur during the latter half of the month of October, 1880, and erroneous readings of the barometer and anemometer during the months of August and September, 1880, at Malegaon. These untrustworthy observations have been rejected.

LIBRARY.

Appendix V. gives the list of books and pamphlets added to the library during the past year, and another list is appended giving the titles of the publications previously received. The lists together form a complete catalogue of the works in the library, almost all of which have been presented to the office. The books have been carefully compared with the catalogue, and there are none missing.

OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

During the past year I applied for privilege leave of absence from the 1st April to the 9th June 18[illegible] but as arrangements for my relief were not co[illegible]

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pleted until the 26th April, the period of my leave extended from that date to the 9th June, during which time Mr. A. N. Pearson acted for me. The office establishment at the end of the year stood as follows :—

Name.	Monthly Pay.
For Land Meteorology.	
Ganesh Sadashiv ...	48
Vajeram Ichharam ...	33
Mahadev Ramchandra ...	34
Krishnaji Ramchandra...	30
Ramchandra Sadashiv ...	30
For the Storm Warning Service.	
Ramchandra Govind ...	30
Anant Vishvamber ...	30

There is also one menial whose pay is Rs. 10 per month.

Work of the Office.

This has mainly consisted, as in previous years, in the regular reduction and tabulation of the meteorological observations from the various observatories, for incorporation in the general annual reports of the Indian Meteorological Department. The complete monthly returns have been regularly forwarded to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and abstracts of them have been published every month in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

A sketch of the meteorology of the Bombay Presidency in the previous year was, as usual, prepared for the General Administration Report of the Presidency and published therein, a few spare copies being struck off for distribution to scientific men in Europe and elsewhere. In this sketch I attempted to lay down, with some approach to mathematical exactness, the very definite relation which exists between the variations of the rain-fall and those of the barometric pressure, and to show how this relation would, under certain stated conditions, render it possible to forecast the general character of the rain-fall of a coming monsoon season. In a special preliminary report on "Abnormal Variations of Barometric Pressure in the Tropics and their relation to Sun-spots, Rain-fall, and Famines", which was submitted to the Bombay Government on the 4th September, 1880, and published in *Nature* on the 25th November, 1880, and the 2nd December, 1880, I showed how these conditions might be realized by obtaining meteorological observations from stations differing widely in longitude. This paper was forwarded to the Government of India, and I was much gratified to find, from the *Gazette of India* of the 26th February, 1881, that it has led to steps being taken to establish observatories possibly at Scotra, Seychelles, and the Chagos Islands.

The introduction of the new system of daily telegraphic weather reports for storm warning purposes has involved much work of a special character. All the arrangements connected therewith have now been made, with the exception of the establishment of direct telegraphic communication between the Meteorological Office and the Telegraph Office, and it is hoped that this will shortly be arranged in a satisfactory manner.

Copies of all the rain registers (upwards of 400 in number), showing the daily rain-fall during the year 1880 at each of the rain gauge stations in the Bombay Presidency, have been collected ; and similar registers for the two preceding years have also been obtained.

F. Chambers,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.
Meteorological Office, Bombay, Dated the 24th June, 1881.

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